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CHARLESTON CONVENTIONS

The National Delegates Adjourn to Baltimore

NO NOMINATION EFFECTED.

Gen. Cushing pours Oil on the Troubled Waters.

THE RECEDERS IN COUNCIL.

They Resolve to Prepare an Address to the Country.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 3.

The attendance at the Convention, this morning, was very slim. Many delegates went away, this morning, by the early train. All parties are disgusted and worn out. The Douglas strength controls the Democratic Party, and without it nothing can be done.

It being evident that nothing could be arranged between the conflicting elements, at the request of the leaders, Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, moved that the Convention adjourn o the 18th of June at Baltimore. Tumultuous applause from the weary delegates greeted this proposal.

Mr. RANDALL, who has, twenty times a day, failed to obtain the floor, desired to change the time and place to the 4th of July, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

A scene of indescribable confusion followed.

At one time a personal collision seemed inevitable. Messrs. BUTLER, MONTGOMERY, BUTLER and LUDLOW indulged in an exceedingly acrimonious debate, as to the possession of the floor. With great difficulty, and after thirty-three raps with his gavel, the Chair brought the Convention to order.

The motion of Mr. RUSSELL was carried by 140 majority, amidst great jubilation.

Three cheers were given for the Union. Great confusion prevailed. Members calling for a speech from Gen. CUSHING, before putting the motion to adjourn the General made a neat address. He bade the Convention farewell, praying that in the meantime happier counsels might harmonize the conflicting elements, and that again a united Democracy might go on conquering and to conquer.

The happy family has thus, in an unseemly manner, had a jar. Hopes are entertained by the Hunter men that, in the interim, they can manipulate successfully.

The Douglasites are contented, and as determined as ever to place the standard of the party in the hands of the "Little Giant."

The adjournment is a second DOUGLAS triumph.

The Secession Convention met at 12 o'clock. There were 71 delegates in the pit of the theatre. What was lacking in numbers was made up in dignified self-esteem. There was quite a discussion on the expediency of preparing an address to the United States and nominating candidates. Fiery eloquence upheld the South and its institutions, and the applause with which the fair ladies in the boxes rewarded the several speakers added impetus to the enthusiasm.

Harmony does not prevail. Each delegation desires to lead, and each member wishes to blow the bugle.

Mr. YANCEY'S disclaimer of disunion sentiments was received with applause, but Mr. HILL, of Georgia, fastened upon the Convention, with unanswerable arguments, the fact that an implied disunion result was patent and clear.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, late Minister to Austria, made a spread-eagle speech in favor of union at the South, but no union with the North. His motto was, "Liberty first and union afterwards." These remarks brought down the house in prolonged applause and cheers.

Thus the "serious family" are in trouble.

Mr. YANCEY has been pregnant with a Sunny-side speech for a week, and this afternoon, in a fiery manner, delivered himself, declaring that he did not believe in the patriotism of those who know no North and no South, but that he did know a South, and he hoped God would forget him when he forgot his own beloved section.

His remarks excited the ire of many, and the admiration of more. Practical, useful suggestions are not thought of in this mutual admiration circle.

The Secession Convention, or serious family, adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, after speeches from Messrs. BAYARD of Delaware, SCOTT of Alabama, JACKSON of Georgia, differing in their lines of policy, but agreeing upon the main question of secession. They had an open consultation. They found so many candidates eager for the nomination, and were so embarrassed by the threats of these outsiders, that they determined not to nominate at all, but to lay the whole matter before their several constituencies, and abide by their verdict.

Mr. FILDELL and a large majority of the Louisiana delegation left for Washington this evening, intent upon saving the Union by a concerted movement at that point.

Charleston is deserted. The unanimous verdict of visitors is, that while they have been subjected to impositions from many public houses, the kind hospitality of the citizens has done away with all feeling save that of gratitude.

HOWARD.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Thursday May 3.

The Convention reassembled this morning.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, made an explanation with regard to the Tennessee compromise resolution, and offered a resolution that when this Convention adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June.

Mr. MASON, of Kentucky, raised a point of order, that the resolution must lie over one day.

The President decided the resolution in order, except fixing the place of reassembling, if the pending order for balloting be suspended.

A motion was made to suspend the order for balloting, and carried—Yeas, 199; Nays, 51.

Mr. RUSSEL'S resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns today it will be to meet in Baltimore on Monday, the 18th day of June, in order to afford States that are not represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations.

A delegate from Tennessee moved to strike out Baltimore and insert Philadelphia.

The confusion and excitement was so great that it was difficult to hear anything that was said.

Mr. RANDALL moved as an amendment to insert "Philadelphia and the 4th day of July."

Mr. LUDLOW moved to insert "New-York." Motion rejected.

A vote was taken on the substitution of Philadelphia for Baltimore, and rejected—ayes 88, nays 166.

The resolution to meet in Baltimore was adopted by ayes 198, nays 85.

Mr. SEWARD, of Michigan, moved that the Convention adjourn.

Gen. SPEATS proposed three cheers for the National Democratic Party, which were enthusiastically given.

Mr. MILES, of Maryland, hoped that arrangements would be made for printing the official proceedings.

Mr. CUSHING, before putting the motion, asked permission to address to the Convention a few words. He said:

"Notwithstanding the deep and conflicting interests here at stake, I may say to the country that no Convention has ever sat for so great a length of time with the observance of so great a share of order and freedom from personalities or offensive language as this. He had endeavored most impartially and honestly to fulfill the duties of the Chair, and if in the excitement of the moment he had been led to use any abrupt language to gentlemen, he humbly apologized for it. He regarded this Convention as having in its destiny, not only the permanence of the Democratic Party, but the question also whether these great United States should continue and endure. We will not, however, relinquish the hope that the Union will continue on to eternity, and he felt confident that the Convention would adjourn to-day with the determination to do all in their power to restore harmony and confidence.

Mr. BENNY, of Baltimore, extended a cordial invitation to the Democracy of the Union to the hospitalities of that city. Adjourned.

At 1 P. M. the delegates left in crowds for home.

The adjournment was effected by the Douglas Party, under instructions from Washington.

THE SECTIONAL CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 3.

The Southern Convention assembled at noon, about forty delegates present—Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, President.

The motion pending was that the Convention express a preference for candidates for President and Vice-President.

A delegate from Texas moved that the resolution be referred to a Committee of one from each State.

Delegates from Alabama and Texas said they were prepared to act at once on the resolution.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, withdrew the resolution to express a preference for candidates.

Mr. BURROWS, of Arkansas, presented a resolution for appointing a Standing Committee of one from each State, to issue an address to the Democratic Party of the Union. This Convention has in its possession the ark of the covenant—the resolutions adopted by seventeen States of this Union—and it was a point around which the country would rally.

Mr. MEEK, of Alabama, moved a substitute, that a Committee be appointed merely to prepare an address, giving the reasons for the course pursued. He further said that any Southern State that shall go into the Baltimore Convention, goes in as an approver of Squattier Sovereignty doctrines. The resolution adopted at their adjournment invites the Southern States to fill up the vacancies occasioned by our secession—declaring our seats vacant. He was in favor of nominating JEFFERSON DAVIS and BAYARD, but he yielded to the wish of others to forego expressing any preference at this time.

Mr. BURROWS withdrew his proposition.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, moved that the Convenadjourn *sine die*.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, stated that *if the object was to make this a disunion movement, he and his colleagues were prepared to leave at once*. His constituents would approve of nothing that would tend to disunion.

Mr. YANCEY asked who he alluded to as favoring disunion.

Mr. HILL asked to be excused from answering.

Mr. YANCEY demanded an answer, as he wanted it to go to the country that there had been no word or deed tending to a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. HILL admitted that nothing had been said or done, but the position we would be put in by this action would make us a disunion combination. Our attitude will be a disunion attitude.

Mr. MEEK, of Alabama, had always been a Union man, and was so still, if the constitutional rights of the South were respected.

A delegate from South Carolina denied that there had been any disunion sentiment here. He thought the course proposed of disbanding was a singular one. We were about separating without recommending or taking any action with regard to the Presidency. He, therefore, moved that should the Baltimore Convention repudiate the resolutions passed here, a Committee be authorized to call a National Convention.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, thought this no time to cry "Union, union." There was no man in Georgia who would shout for union at the expense of the rights of the South. [Shouts of applause.] When the rights of the South are sacrificed to the North, I am for liberty first and for the Union afterwards. [Cheers.] If there be nobody here to stand by me, I must quit the South.

Mr WHITELY, of Delaware, moved to lay the resolutions of Mr. MEEK, of Alabama, on the table and adjourn. The delegates from each State can give to their constituents their reasons for the course pursued. He was opposed to any general address. He therefore moved that this Convention now adjourn.

Mr. MEEK, of Alabama, appealed to Mr. WHITELY to withdraw a moment, and said that if any one supposed him to be devoted to the Union, at the expense of Southern rights, he was mistaken. Sever the Constitution, and the Union is gone. He wished to vindicate before the world, as well as the Union, their position. He wanted this great movement to be properly understood.

Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, hoped that this Convention would separate in union and harmony. Where is South Carolina that she is not ready to respond to the extremest doctrine of State Rights? [Applause.] He deemed it unnecessary to urge these doctrines here. We are all united on them in some form or other, and it is unnecessary to express them here. The other Convention has not disbanded; it has merely adjourned. Why, therefore, should we disband, instead of adjourning to meet elsewhere if we think proper?

Mr. BARRY continued, saying that the Platform may be opened at Baltimore, or it may be changed to meet our views. I think we are delegates to that Convention, and that we ought to go to Baltimore. If our constituents choose to fill our places with other delegates they can do so. We are as yet, however, still members of that Convention, and no one except our constituents can take our credentials from us. Therefore, he hoped the course he urged would be adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—Oh, no; that will not do.

Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, opposed the proposition of Mr. BARRY. We are no longer delegates to the other Convention. We separated from them on principle, and he was unwilling that they should carry should carry them to Baltimore as an adjunct to that Convention. If we adjourn without doing anything or saying anything, we will stultify ourselves.

If we were to follow them to Baltimore we would lose all the moral effect of this movement. Make your nominations now, manfully and boldly. He was for action. We are here for an object and a purpose, and if we go home without action, we will merely be announcing a sentiment on which there is no difference of opinion in all the Southern States. This is the time and the place for acting promptly and boldly.

Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, approved of the proposition of Judge MEEK for appointing a Committee to prepare an address. He did not think it would either save or break the Union. The delegate from Georgia in predicting a disunion movement by disunion leaders looked to the Georgia delegation, but declined to name who and what he meant. Another Georgia delegate seemed to charge him (YANCEY) with singing paeans to the Union.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia—I certainly never intimated that the gentleman from Georgia sang paeans to the Union. Certainly no one will ever charge him with such an offence. My remarks were directed rather to my colleague, who I thought was placing Georgia in a wrong position. He did not wish Georgia to be in the position of singing paeans to the Union.

Mr. YANCEY would not misrepresent Georgia, but did not wish any movement to go forth to the country either as a movement to preserve or destroy the Union, but rather to preserve the constitutional rights of the South. He then spoke at length, detailing the position of the Southern States in retiring from the Convention, and their subsequent action. We have adopted the majority platform that that Convention rejected, and we propose to preserve it as a headstone to the builders on which the Democracy of the Union can rely. He, therefore, considered it essential that an address should be prepared containing all these facts in the simplest and briefest form, to place them before the country in a true constitutional and, therefore, national form.

The question was demanded.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each State represented be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States explanatory of the reasons which have actuated this Convention, and in adopting the course it has pursued, and in vindication of its principals or action.

Gen. SIMONS, of South Carolina, was unwilling to allow any Committee to put forth an address representing him, which he would have no opportunity of previously examining. He was no politician, but he had his own views. He did not like some features of the platform, especially those relating to the Pacific Railroad, and that which declares duty to the Union as superior to the sovereign States. He thought there was no necessity for any address, nor would he follow the other Convention to Baltimore. When he came out he left them forever.

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, was in favor of both nominations and an address.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, offered as a substitute, a resolution that all who waver from the action of the seceding delegates meet them in Washington on the second Monday in June.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to 8 P. M., but delegates were requested to remain for private consultation on the propositions before the Convention.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock.

Mr. BAYARD immediately left the Chair, and addressed the Convention. He reviewed the position of the seceders. He approved of the Platform, but it was not in language that he would prefer. With regard to the resolution for preparing an address, and reassembling at Washington one week anterior to the reassembling of the Convention at Baltimore, he could not approve of it. He was unwilling to assent to the preparation of an address by a Committee, which was to go forth to the country before he could have an opportunity of examining it. He could not trust any man, or any set of men, however able and patriotic they might be, to speak to the public for him. He should, therefore, oppose the resolution. He continued to speak nearly an hour, defining his position and reviewing the course of the National Convention, and said that sixteen non-Democratic States had voted down seventeen Democratic States. He (BAYARD) desired the unity of the Democratic Party, and was prepared to support their nominee if he should prove to be a truly national man. His personal preference was for Senator HUNTER, of Virginia. He styled the New-York Soft Shell delegation as a band of political gamblers, and concluded by saying that he could not retain a seat in this Convention if that resolution was adopted, though he would approve of it as a delegate from any of the cotton States. He, therefore, asked the permission of the Convention to allow him to decline the position in which they have placed him, and to retire from the Convention. He spoke for two hours very eloquently against disunion, and on finishing took his hat and retired from the Convention.

ROBERT SCOTT, of Alabama, was then chosen President.

Judge MEEK called up the resolution again, but as Mississippi and Texas also objected to an address it was withdrawn.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, then offered his resolution for a Southern Convention to be held in Richmond, Va., on the second Monday in June next.

This resolution was adopted with but five or six dissenting voices.

A resolution providing that an address or a narrative of the grounds on which the Southern States seceded from the National Convention be prepared and published, together with the proceedings of the Convention, was adopted, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

HOW THE DISRUPTION IS VIEWED AT THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 3.

The disruption at Charleston and the adjournment over to Baltimore is now the sole theme of discussion, and speculation runs high as to the probable results. A large number of Congressional delegates returned here this afternoon, and the city is again lively. The impression is general that the adjournment over will favor Mr. DOUGLAS' chances for the nomination.

The Republicans are rejoicing and consider the next Presidency in their hands, if a prudent course be pursued at Chicago. Several prominent Republicans from the northwest fear that the persecution of Mr. DOUGLAS by Southern extremists will give him a prestige which will sweep the northwestern vote, and throw the election into Congress.

A report was prevalent this afternoon that the Seceders had nominated Mr. HUNTER, and every one was curious to learn if he would accept. He has received no such information, and I understand would not accept a nomination thus made.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SECEDERS.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 2.

One hundred guns were fired on the Battery, this evening, in honor of the withdrawal of the Southern States from the Convention.

SENTIMENT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 3.

A meeting is called for to-morrow evening to protest against any action of the citizens of Louisiana, committing the State to disunion or secession.

RESULT OF THE BALLOTINGS.

Subjoined is a tabular statement of the ballots cast by the Convention. The vote for JEFFERSON DAVIS, not included in this table, averaged one on each ballot; on the first ballot TOUCEY received 2½ votes and PIERCE 1. After the thirty-sixth ballot Tennessee withdrew the name of Mr. JOHNSON:

BALLOTS.	Douglas.	Hunter.	Guthrie.	Johnson.	Lane.	Dickinson.
1	145½	42	36½	12	6	7
2	147	41½	36½	12	6	6½
3	146½	36	42	12	6	6½
4	149	41½	37½	12	5	5
5	149½	41	37½	12	6	5
6	149½	41	39	12	7	3
7	150½	41	38½	11	6	4
8	150½	40½	38½	11	6	4½
9	150½	33½	—	12	6	1
10	150½	30	39½	12	—	4
11	150½	38	39½	12	6½	4
12	150½	38	39½	12	6	4
13	149½	28½	39½	12	20	1
14	150	27	41	12	20½	½
15	149½	28	40	12	20	1
16	150	28	42	12	20½	½
17	150	28	42	12	20½	½
18	150	26	41½	12	20½	1
19	150	28½	39½	12	20	1
20	150	26	42	12	20½	½
21	150	26	41½	12	20½	½
22	(Not reported in telegrams.)					
23	152½	25	41½	12	19½	1½
24	151½	25	41½	12	19½	2½
25	151½	25	41½	12	9½	1½
26	151½	25	47½	12	9	12
27	151½	25	47½	12	9	12
28	151½	25	47½	12	9	12
29	151½	25	42	12	7½	13
30	151½	25	46	11	5½	13
31	151½	25	45	11	5½	13
32	151½	25	45	11	5½	13
33	151½	25	45	11	5½	13
34	152½	22½	47½	11	12½	5
35	152	22½	47½	11	12½	5
36	151½	22½	47½	11	12½	5
37	151½	16	64½	1½	12½	5½
38	151½	16	66	1½	12½	5½
39	151½	16	66	1½	12½	5½
40	151½	16	66	1½	12½	5½
41	151½	16	66	1½	12½	5½
42	151½	16	66	1½	12½	5½
43	151	16	65½	—	13	6
44	151	16	65½	—	13	6
45	151	16	65½	—	13	6
46	151	16	65½	—	13	6
47	151	16	65½	—	13	6
48	151	16	65½	—	13	6
49	151	16	65½	—	13	6
50	151	16	65½	—	13	6
51	151	16	65½	—	13	6
52	151	16	65½	—	13	6
53	151	16	65½	—	13	6
54	151½	20½	61	—	16	2
55	151½	16	65½	—	16	
56	151½					
57	151½	16	65½	—	16	2

THE ADJOURNMENT A DOUGLAS MOVEMENT.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 2—Midnight.

The excitement in regard to the Charleston Convention increases. The war upon DOUGLAS by the Administration and Danielsists is maintained without mercy. He is to be punished for doing right. Having obtained the nomination of a majority, he is practically the candidate. Dispatches received to-night indicate the determination of DOUGLAS and his friends never to falter. They will never abandon him. *Southern Douglas Senators and Representatives are now telegraphing to the Convention to adjourn to Baltimore till June, in order to give public opinion time to operate.* Meetings are to be held in the South to rebuke the seceders, and an address is to be prepared asking Northern Democrats to rise *en masse* against the recreants who are hounding DOUGLAS and assisting the Disunionists. General contempt and scorn of CASSIDY are expressed. His partiality and injustice are everywhere execrated. The Massachusetts delegation have been demoralized by the office-holders, and a deep game is playing to put GUSMAIR forward; and this failing, SEYMOUR, of New-York, is to be tried. Neither card will win. The Democrats who prefer DOUGLAS are a unit in taking him or nobody. If he is slaughtered, they will avenge his fall by such an appeal to the ballot-boxes as will be remembered for a century. *The Secessionists must take Douglas or a Republican. The hour for compromise has passed forever.* Fifty-six ballots have been taken, and five hundred will not tire or terrify the DOUGLAS column.

A novel case of *habeas corpus*, involving curious questions of law, was recently tried before Judge S. M. Moore, of the Circuit Court, Covington, Ky. A resident of that city, named William Ross, a short time since became enamored with his step-daughter, Margaret Coleman, who reciprocated his affections, and a marriage engagement was the consequence. But the affianced pair found that their relationship was among the degrees prohibited by the laws of Kentucky. But the river was easily passed, and once in Ohio, the restraints of the law would be removed—marriage between blood relatives alone being prohibited in that State. They were married, but on returning to Kentucky, the young lady's guardian sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the Court sustained his claim.

A new edifice for the Home of the Friendless in Rochester was dedicated on the 1st inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate to be Confined to the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Gooch Repudiates the Dred Scott Decision.

ARE DEMOCRATS DISUNIONISTS?

Debate between Messrs. Stanton, Millson and English.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 3.

THE YANKEES AFTER THE JAPANESE.

Mayor LINCOLN, of Boston, and several members of the City Council, have been here to attend the trial of their suit before the Supreme Court, but Mr. CUSHING, their counsel, being absent, the case was postponed. Before returning home they called on the Secretary of State, and left an invitation for the Japanese to visit Boston on the Fourth of July. The invitation will be presented to the Ambassadors, and the Secretary thinks it will be accepted. Only the principal officers, fifteen in number, will visit the Northern cities.

DISPATCHES FROM THE EUROPEAN MINISTERS.

The State Department is in receipt of dispatches from our Ministers at London and Paris. Mr. DALLAS intimates that serious apprehensions are entertained by English statesmen for the general peace of Europe. He thinks that European affairs are in a precarious condition.

Mr. FAULKNER communicates nothing of special interest. He had been busily engaged in overhauling the archives of the Legation.

THE INDIANS.

Dispatches received to-day from New-Mexico, at the Indian Bureau, represent our red brethren as in a peaceable and prosperous condition on their respective reservations. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 3.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

There was a large arrival of members and outsiders to-night from all quarters. Messrs. WILSON and BLAIR have just returned from Wheeling. They report that the meeting was the most enthusiastic they ever addressed. The recommendation of some of the papers of that vicinity to mob them was deterred from execution by the immense turnout of workingmen. The friends of Mr. SEWARD are much elated by the recommendation of Mr. SEWARD for President by that Convention.

Messrs. HICKMAN, HASKIN, FORNEY, and other Douglas men, have said that if the Chicago Convention will nominate Mr. B. F. WADE, of Ohio, they will support him. This is regarded as a strong argument in his favor. This, of course, indicates Mr. HICKMAN for Vice President.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE WATROUS.

About a month since Mr. HOFFMAN, Sergeant-at-Arms, sent a messenger to Galveston, Texas, to summons the following witnesses to testify before the special Committee in the impeachement case of Judge WATROUS, of the United States Court of Texas: Dr. A. ATCHISON, JAMES LOVE, JOHN O. TRUEHART, JOSEPH E. LOVE, THOMAS M. LEAGUE. The officer has made his return, having found all the witnesses, and they are expected here to-morrow. This little experiment will cost several thousand dollars. The opponents of Judge WATROUS will make a desperate attempt to oust him, and it looks dark for him now. As soon as the witnesses arrive, the Committee will commence the investigation, and report at the earliest possible moment. Gen. SAM HOUSTON, Governor of Texas, is one of the prime movers of it. The officer remains there, as more witnesses may be wanted.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill is yet down as a special order for Wednesday, the 9th inst., when the vote will be taken. It will pass the House, as has been ascertained by count.

PREPARATIONS FOR RECEIVING THE JAPANESE.

WILLARD is making extensive preparations for the reception of the Japanese Embassy.

Gen. SCOTT and suite are expected there also.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, made a speech today against the Dred Scott decision which is pronounced by Messrs. CORWIN and SCHENCK to be the ablest argument made in the House for years. Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, is still here canvassing his chances for the Chicago nomination. P.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 3.

A number of Southern Congressmen returned from Charleston to-day. On their entrance in the House they were surrounded by Democrats, to hear the latest oral intelligence from that city, and there was much consequent confusion.

The mission of Mr. DIMITRY to Central America, it now appears, was only special, in connection with the Nicaragua treaty, and he will soon return hither to resume his position as translator in the State Department.

The magnificent iron steamer *Philadelphia* has been chartered to convey the Japanese Embassy from Norfolk to Washington. They will be received here with military and civic honors.

Capt. TATNALL, late Commandant of the East India Squadron, arrived here to-night.

Gov. CORWIN has returned. He last night addressed the Republican State Convention at Dover, Delaware, speaking four hours. The Republicans claim that it was the largest Convention ever held in that city.

The most prominent feature in the National Medical Convention session here, to-day, was the appointment of a committee of nine members to revise the Pharmacopoeia, to meet in Philadelphia and report the result of their labors the next session.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 3.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made a suggestion as to an early action on the Tariff bill.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) wanted to adjourn before the dog-days, and should vote to proceed to business.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said he desired to make a speech on the state of the Union generally but he preferred to wait until the final action of the Charleston Convention, before doing so. If that Convention should be turned out to grass, he would forbear making his speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would call up the Tariff bill on Wednesday, and it was generally agreed that after to-day debate in the Committee should be confined to that subject until it was disposed of.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reviewed Dred Scott decision, analyzed the several points raised, and those actually passed upon by the Court, alluded to the distrust of that Court, even when deciding in its favor, entertained by the State rights men of the South, lately expressed by Mr. CURRY, and denied his assertion that the condition of the Territories was forever fixed by that decision. Nothing was decided or fixed, but that DRED SCOTT could not maintain a suit in Federal Courts; everything else is still open and unadjudicated. The Republican Party proposes to submit all these political questions, not to the Supreme Court nor to its members as referees, but to the judgment and conscience of the whole people. He showed that the Court, in attempting to decide upon the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, had transgressed the rules laid down for its own government. He also showed by a resolution just adopted at Charleston, that the Democratic Party no more than the Republican Party considered that this decision has settled the right of Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) rose to address the Committee. He said—Mr. Chairman, it is about four years ago since I made a speech upon the power of Congress to legislate upon the question of Slavery in the Territories, and the arguments I made use of I have seen no reason to be dissatisfied with. It is my purpose to speak in relation to the question of Slavery now. Every consideration of statesmanship, of dignity, and of parliamentary courtesy, demands that we should carefully consider this very great national question. Differences of opinion ought not to be a cause of quarrel on this question. It is very probable that, had I been brought up in the same way as some gentlemen on the other side of the House were, I would think with them; and had they been born on the banks of the Ohio, they would probably entertain opinions similar to mine. When allowances are made for difference of soil, climate and education, and character, there must be some latitude given for difference of opinion and feelings. Entering upon the discussion of this question with those feelings, if I should say anything that grates harshly upon the prejudices of gentlemen on the other side, it will be unintentionally and not designedly. I will first say a few words in reference to the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana, who a day or two ago spent a solid hour in attempting to demonstrate that the Republican Party were in favor of equality. Now, Sir, I deny that the Republican Party, I deny that the people of Ohio, or the people of the Northwestern States, are in favor of extending equal social or political privileges to the negroes. No, Sir; you would not get one person out of every thousand in those States to be in favor of any such thing. Why, Sir, this question of extending equal social and political privileges to the blacks has been discussed in Convention in my State, and in no instance has such a thing been admitted. It is true that the Democrats of the Northwest are very hardly pressed, and though they cannot undertake, in support of the principles of the Democratic Party, to say that the Constitution carries Slavery into all the Territories, yet capital must be procured to carry on the campaign in Indiana, and the only capital with which they can go before the people in any shape or with any hope of success, is what they can raise by appealing to popular opinion against negro equality. That is the whole story. This is the cause of the cry of negro equality raised against the Republican Party. But there is no man in the Republican Party who is in favor of extending equal political or social privileges to the negro race. But gentlemen seem to insist upon this, that because the Constitution of the State of Indiana has not only disfranchised the negro, and excluded him from the State, and deprived him of the means of subsistence in it, that any man who comes short of that limit is in favor of negro equality. While I do not approve of this doctrine of negro equality, while I do not run counter to such popular prejudices, yet I do not believe or hold that negroes are beasts. I believe that the negro has a right to live on the soil where he was born; I believe that he has a right to the proceeds and earnings of his own labor, and to his personal liberty. That is my opinion about it. But at the same time I do not choose to make him my equal, socially and politically. I, for one, cannot comprehend the feeling which prompts men to wage war against these poor, downtrodden, helpless members of society. There is some terrible apprehension felt that if political rights, or any rights whatever, were extended to the negroes, they would come into successful competition with the whites. Are gentlemen on the other side alarmed lest that some negro may become a candidate for Congress and injure his election? If this is not the feeling, I would ask why is this warfare waged against the negro, and why is he treated as an outlaw, unless it is because some portion of the people are afraid of their entering into competition with them? I have no sort of apprehension of this kind myself. I do not fear that any black or mulatto will supercede me in my place, or deprive me of any office in the District I represent. I entertain no jealousy or hatred towards them. But all this animosity towards them is excited through the worst feelings of the lowest class of the community, who are always glad to have somebody placed in a yet lower scale than themselves. This is the prejudice which makes the capital and stock in trade of the politicians of the Northwest. I will now refer to the argument used some time ago by the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. CURRY.) The gentleman set out with the allegation that the great question which underlies the party politics of the present day, is the question of the right of man to hold property in man. The gentleman from Alabama affirmed that proposition. I understood him to say, as a general proposition in philosophy and morals, not as connected with the existing institutions of the country, but as a thing which existed in the nature of things apart from the existence of Slavery in a State, that it is legitimate, that it is sound philosophy for one man to hold property in another. The gentleman holds that it is not as a question of politics, not a question whether the white man holds property in negroes; but that from the whole nature of things, consistent with the rights of man, that one man may make chattels of another. The gentleman from Alabama affirms this proposition; I hold the negative—this is the question between us. But it must be remembered, in considering it, that this proposition is affirmed independent of any question arising from the existing institutions of Slavery in a State. To this I propose to confine myself, without discussing whether the institution as existing is right or not. Now, with regard to the proper relations between man and man in connection with the original construction of society, I may propose the question, whether Robinson Crusoe might lawfully make a chattel of his man Friday. Now the first step we encounter in the advocacy of such a principle is this—who should be master, and who the man. If Crusoe makes a slave of Friday, legally enslave Crusoe? I can see no difference between them, so far as the legal question goes, and, therefore, must necessarily resolve itself to a question of mere physical force and power. If any man has a right to enslave another, it is because that one is strong and the other weak, and by the aid of his intelligence and power, in some form or other, he has a right to subjugate that other to his will. That is the view I take of the matter, that, according to the principle laid down by gentlemen on the other side, the strong may enslave the weak. Now I must be a Nat Turner or a Nicholas, on the same principle and by aid of the same instruments of superior wisdom and power, may constitute themselves despots over millions. The existence of the power establishes the right. The principle is the same whether it is applied to men owning millions or applied to one man holding property in another. If might gives right, then the strong man has a warrant which authorizes him to subjugate another to his will. If the principle is applicable on one side, it is equally applicable on the other; and in this way you resolve the whole government of mankind to a mere question of brute force. It is asserted by gentlemen on the other side that the white man may enslave the negro because he is superior, physically and intellectually. But it ought to be remembered if such superiority gives the title, then in a similar manner the white man may enslave his weaker fellow white man because he is inferior to him. It is upon the inferiority of the slave and the superiority of the master, in which the principle rests, and therefore is but a question of race or complexion. This is not the Republican doctrine. It is not the Republican philosophy. I do not hold that a superior strength, or superior intellect or power, gives to any man the right to enslave, or subjugate, or control another. The Republican Party holds to the doctrine of the natural equality of man; I do not mean equality of strength, intelligence, social position, or political rights, but that every man has certain inherent, inalienable rights, for all of which he is entitled to protection—I mean the right to live, the right to the enjoyment of his own earnings, the right of locomotion to go from place to place as he thinks proper; these are rights which all men possess in an equal degree, without reference to superior or inferior intellect or power. This point is obscured by the mist which is thrown over it by bringing the two races into juxtaposition, and claiming that the black race, as the inferior, is legally subject to the white race. But it is not even a question of race, but a question of essential manhood of the person subjugated. What is the negro? Where does he belong in the scale of creation? Is he a rational and an accountable being, properly subject to civil and moral government; or is he a mere beast of the field? That is the whole question. In Virginia, if a slave knock his master's brains out, you would try him and hang him for murder; but if a horse knocks out his owner's brains, you do not indict the horse. Why not? Because one is a rational, accountable being, properly subject to civil and moral government, and the other is not. There is, then, a difference between a black man and a horse; one is subject merely to the laws of Gov-erty, the other is subject to the laws of Government. There is no other mode by which the human race can be perpetuated than through the institution of family relations, which brings together the husband and wife, the parent and child, and whatever institution destroys these relations brutalizes the man and deprives him of the essential attributes of humanity. The chattelling of slaves and of men of necessity cuts up all these domestic relations, and there can be no such thing as marriage between slaves, because it does away with the life-long relation which must by right exist in the married state. The relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, is guaranteed by the law of nature, and that system of social organization which disregards and tramples under foot those sacred relations, cannot be reconciled with the law of nature or of God. Then arises the question, can one man legitimately hold property in another as an original abstract question? I say he may not, because he cannot distinguish who should be master and who should be slave. I say he may not, because the idea is inconsistent with the essential attributes of humanity. There is no country, there never was a country in any age of the world, where the family relations were not recognized; and you cannot abolish it, you cannot destroy the principle, without brutalizing the people and the community when you attempt it. I hold, therefore, that this system, which is said to be a right and just one, which is termed the bright type of Christian civilization, is at war with the very first principle upon which the social organization hangs. If the gentleman from Alabama is right in one thing he must be right in another. If, as he asserts, the institution of Slavery is by far the most preferable form of civilization, if one man may legitimately chattel another and make him his property, then it is only proper that you should propagate the institution and establish it in all the Territories. If, on the other hand, it is a bad system, and opposed to the doctrines of humanity and the principles of our Government, then it ought to be prevented from going into the Territories. It is for these reasons and in this connection that it becomes the duty of Congress to inquire into the inherent character of the institution of Slavery, whether it be right or wrong. The safety and well-being of the Government unquestionably rests upon the loyalty of the whole people, from one end of the Confederacy to the other, and this loyalty must be manifested by a ready submission to the will of the people, pronounced through the ballot-box in a constitutional manner. We have now, Sir, for the first time in the history of the country, a political party organized on the express doctrine and for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Government in the event of their (the Democratic party) being unable to get the Government through the ballot-box. It has been asserted by gentlemen on the other side, that in the event of a Republican President being elected, they will resist his inauguration forcibly. That is one of the declarations openly made by one portion of the Democratic Party, as represented by gentlemen on the other side on this floor. I take it that there can be no controversy about what that word "resistance" amounts to. It can only be by levying war against the United States. It simply means treason against the United States. About this there can be no controversy. Another portion of the Democratic Party on this floor threaten that, if a Republican President is elected, they will secede from the Confederacy, and organize

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Suggestions for its Prevention—The Proper Action for Congress.

A correspondent writing to the NEW-YORK TIMES, a few weeks since, from the West Coast of Africa, details some startling facts. They are startling only to people away from the West Coast; are not at all so to me, for I am assured of their truth by personal observation and general experience on the so called "Slave Coast." The writer has stated truth, but not the whole truth. I have some additional suggestions to make that may be of value.

Of the present general activity of the Slave-trade there can be no doubt. Of late but one voice has been heard from the Coast; and that speaks in tones of woe, as of old—of middle passages and crowded slave-decks. No change is rung upon the instrument, and but one tune is heard: it would actually be a relief to humanity to have a variation, either for better or worse. Personal observation confirms in my mind the truth of the statements of the Loando correspondent. His solution of the problem of the means to be used for the effectual suppression of the traffic is not, to my mind, a full or satisfactory one.

I regard the entire suppression of the African Slave-trade as a comparatively easy matter. Its present activity is owing in a great measure to the inadequacy of the existing laws and regulations, which now shield the slaver, and fetter those who would capture him if they dared. A grain of allowance should be made for the officials sent to the Coast to aid in Slave-trade suppression, for this reason: they are made responsible if their captures be not, by a court of law, fully and clearly proven to be slavers,—and how seldom this is done is well known. Much, of course, depends on individual effort and zeal on the part of officers sent to the Coast to aid in suppressing the Slave-trade, and that there has been a lack of it,—that it has in years past often been misdirected,—I believe. A fear of penalty should not, however, be construed into a want of will to do duty.

Very much of the real efficiency of the vessels of the African squadron depends upon the head of that squadron. If he, from prejudice or principle, should choose to restrict the energies of his subordinate officers, he surely can do it. The manner of the cruising of his vessels rests with the Flag Officer. He may keep them up to their work if so willed,—the easier, if seconded by his subordinate officers. I believe that a better state of things is about being inaugurated by the new command of the African squadron, and that we may reasonably expect for the coming two years to hear of *work* being done. That that work may be successfully prosecuted, it is of course requisite that the proper means be furnished for it: a few small, swift steamers, commanded by young officers, who are anxious to acquire a reputation, would be a powerful lever in the hands of a rightly-disposed Flag Officer, and would go far toward wiping out this foul stain of the African Slave-trade. I am glad to see the move made in Congress, to have a class of vessels constructed which are the only vessels fit for service on the Coast of Africa. They are the more needed, from the fact that the slave-traders are about employing steamers in the prosecution of their nefarious traffic. At the date of my leaving the coast (a short time since,) a steamer was looked for from Cuba, which was expected to carry off a cargo of two thousand negroes. I most heartily wish success to Senator WILSON'S bill, which provides for the building of five swift, light draft steamers.

Next in importance to having a proper and well-directed squadron, I consider, is the appointment of a Slave Commissioner. The presence of such an official on the coast is all-important, and I consider that the fact of the necessity of such an appointment has been overlooked. The vocation of this man should be to adjudge of prizes, and to decide as to the legality of captures. He should be armed with high powers of authority, and be an accomplished jurist, which *very* many of our naval officers in command are certainly not. By his keeping a number of spies (blacks) in his employ, he could be readily informed as to the proximity of a slaver, or the congregation of a cargo, and on the strength of that information would be able, by dispatching a force to the required point, to put a stopper on the proceedings of the slave-trading gentry. He would keep the Home Government fully informed as to the actual state of the traffic, which he would be well qualified to do by virtue of his residence on the coast, and the fullness of information which would be realized by his official position. The appointment of such an official may be opposed by some of our naval officers, upon the ground that his authority would conflict with theirs. The same objection might, with the same consistency, be urged against the appointment of a Commissioner to China. The British Government do not find that the vocation of their several Commissioners, who reside on the coast and at Havana, at all interferes with the proper discharge of the duties of its naval officers on the coast. If the objectors will bear it in mind that their vocation is to sail and fight vessels of war, they will see that the exercise of a Commissioner's authority will not prevent them from exercising the duties of a national policeman. And in this connection it may be well to state that the superior efficiency and power of the British Government in keeping in check the Slave-trade, is due not only to the excellence of their slave squadron, but also to the workings of zealous Commissioners, who, like sentinels ever on the alert, catch the *first* sound of the slave cargoes' tread, and pass the news along the line.

People on this side of the water generally suppose that the Slave Coast has its old limits of a line of sea coast fifteen hundred or two thousand miles in length. This is a grand mistake. There is none of the traffic carried on except in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of Congo River. Three hundred miles will now measure the length of the Slave Coast on its sea borders. Most of the cargoes that are now run off are taken from the immediate neighborhood of a place called Kabenda, distant some sixty miles from the mouth of the Congo. The present limited extent of the Slave Coast is one very good reason I have for asserting that the traffic might easily be stopped if the proper means were used. The energies of the squadrons sent there for its suppression can now be concentrated in a small space; the whole of creation has not to be sailed over to find the Slaver.

Another very good reason for making the above assertion, is in the fact that one great stay and prop of the African Slave-trade has been removed. The countenance of the Portuguese Government is now withheld from the traffic. Almost for the first time in one hundred and fifty years, that Government has done a commendable act by the permitting of the gradual emancipation of the slaves in their colonies. Should not the law lately passed by the Home Government be repealed, in twenty years there will not be a slave in the Portuguese colonies. Let us give the devil his due, and say that this thing of negro Slavery is becoming repulsive, even to a people whose password has heretofore been bigotry, intolerance and superstition. And, further, let it be known that, by the emancipation of its slaves, the Portuguese Government is sacrificing its own *immediate* interests. It is now incurring a great loss in the sacrifice of the large revenue—the great support of the State—which it has heretofore drawn from its African colonies, which revenue was mainly the produce of slave labor and trade.

It is highly necessary that for the full elucidation of the facts connected with the African Slave-trade, an investigation should be ordered by our Congress. These facts can be got at in no other way. It is necessary the statements lately put forth in the papers, of the prevalence of the trade; and all of its attendant horrors, should be verified that those statements should not be allowed to live in the eyes of a people as mere expressions of individual opinion. If a nation such as we pretend to be is mixed up with this stinking thing of the African Slave-trade, to the extent and in the manner asserted publicly, that nation should know it of a truth, that it may wash its hands of the foul iniquity. It would be but justice to it, and those who have dared to enlighten it, to promote official inquiry, and see whether these things be so. If our national legislators want a chart to guide them in deliberating upon the right means for staying the traffic, let them get at *facts*, and they will have that which will not lead them astray.

And finally, I surmise that such an investigation would by its developments reveal facts more startling than any of the many investigations instituted in the past few years. Correspondents say that the "half has not been told." So it has not. The subject of the horrors of the traffic I have not touched upon; Coast revelations are yet too strong upon me to make me wish to contemplate and speak of that abomination of desolation. I have simply aimed to make a few additional statements and suggestions other than those of late given to the country through the medium of the Press. If of value, or found of any practical use, I am satisfied. LOANDO.

Miscellaneous.

—A number of youths are in durance at Washington, to answer for having disturbed religious worship in the churches of the capital. Their favorite occupation, for several Sundays, has been an effort to break up the services by throwing stones and lumps of ice through the church windows; and it is added, as "a singular fact," that the offenders come from families of the highest respectability. Respect for the parents has caused the church officers to refrain from prosecution until the evil has become too serious to be longer winked at. The only wonder is, that these errant young gentlemen have contented themselves with pummeling the windows of a church: had they aped Congressional manners to the fullest extent, each would have dirked or killed a man or two. They have failed to profit as they might have done by the brilliant examples daily set them.

—Some of the young gentlemen of the Troy University have been playing a bovine trick upon the faculty. They fastened a cow by the horns to the horns of the altar, with her offspring by her side. The faculty, however, have not yet discovered the peculiar fun of the proceeding, and incline to regard it in a serious light. Apology or explanation are the only alternatives offered to the delinquents. In addition to this, the troubles of the offenders are augmented by a warrant issued by the owner of the animals, which are said to be seriously injured by the experiment. A "fellow feeling" should have made the students at least "kind" to the calf.

—Rev. THOMAS D. SMITH, last Friday morning, opened the Charleston Convention with prayer, and the main blessing implored in his petition was the "*triumphant success*" of the great Democratic party. Now, it strikes us as being very unfair to ask the Lord to interfere in politics, and we think that Mr. SMITH made an improper use of his official position in so doing. The Democratic party should rely for their future success upon the same auxiliary which has served them so well in the past, and not endeavor to bring any new elements into their ranks. They have no right to discard old friends for new at this late day.

—In East Boston, a day or two since, a ship-builder named a handsome new vessel the *Edward Everett*, and the original owner of that cognomen was invited to the feast that followed the launch. At the supper-table, Mr. EVERETT was toasted as "the fittest candidate for the next President of the United States;" a sentiment which the distinguished gentleman seems to have regarded as anything but a compliment, for he immediately responded that he did not expect that "from his friends." He will probably be better satisfied when he receives the same compliment from Charleston.

—A correspondent of ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS' new paper proposes to enter into a comprehensive speculation with any one who desires to furnish houses to the public at a cheap rate, to make boots and shoes for the populace at a nominal cost, to cut out garments and sell them, or do anything else that the world stands in need of; the enterprise to be a purely benevolent one, with no thought of pecuniary returns attached to it. The philanthropic will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. The "spirits" have indorsed the scheme, and the world is to be the gainer.

—A number of free-thinkers, who inhabit the little village of Williams Centre, in Ohio, have opened a "Free Hall," wherein all classes and conditions of men are welcome to utter such heresies as they please. A Lyceum has also been started at De Ruyter, in this State, for a similar purpose. The reformatory press is not slow in recognizing the advantages which accrue to the "cause of progress," from the opening of these places. Reform speakers are about to take possession of the new halls, triumphing in the large liberty they enjoy, and apparently careless of consequences.

—Clerical curiosities are becoming common. The SPURGEON of England seems to have a rival in Pennsylvania. It is said that a youth of seventeen, by the name of CRAMMOND KENNEDY, is electrifying and edifying the Keystone State. The panegyric bestowed upon him by an exchange would crown with additional glory the head of our most famous pulpit celebrities, and *his* head is said to measure twenty-four inches, and to bear great resemblance to that of WEBSTER. Measuring the head, however, is rather a novel way of measuring the qualifications of a pulpit orator.

—A religious review, in treating of the Books of the New Testament, informs us that the Gospel of Matthew was written by Matthew; the Gospel of Mark by Mark, &c. These are very curious facts indeed. One might have supposed that the Gospel of Matthew was written by Mark and *vice versa*. This reviewer must be the author of the celebrated "conundrum:" Do you know why I call my son Hans? No. Well, because it is his name.

Election of a President and Vice-President.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct an error in your article relating to the election of President and Vice-President by the House of Representatives and Senate, which appeared in the TIMES of the 2d inst. You say:

"If no Vice-President shall have been elected by the House, then the Senate shall choose one from the two highest numbers on the list voted for. It will be seen, therefore, that if no President or Vice-President should be chosen next Fall, and if the House of Representatives should fail to elect either, the Senate will have the appointment of the Chief Magistrate, though it can only select from two names presented by the House. In effect, the Democratic members of the House of Representatives will have the power of selection."

Now, the House of Representatives has nothing whatever to do with the election of a Vice-President, nor the Senate with the election of a President. The powers of each body are distinct and entirely independent of the other.

If no President be chosen by the electors, the House of Representatives may choose the President; their choice being restricted to the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding *three*, on the list of those voted for *as President*.

If no Vice-President be chosen by the electors, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President from the *two* highest numbers on the list of those voted for, for Vice-President.

If the House fails to elect a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President—whether chosen by the electors or by the Senate—shall act as President.

It would seem, therefore, judging from your estimate of the vote of the House, that, in the event of three or more tickets being nominated, the real contest for the Presidency would lie between the Democratic candidates for Vice-President, the battle to be fought in those States whose electoral vote shall be Democratic.

The rule or manner of voting under which the Senate chooses a Vice-President is exactly the reverse of that which governs the House in choosing a President—each being the reverse of the general principle or basis upon which the respective bodies are organized. The House, representing the people, and ordinarily voting *per capita*, votes for President by States, the representation from each State having one vote, and a majority of all the States being necessary to a choice. The Senate, representing the States—in theory, at least, and in the manner of electing Senators—votes for Vice-President *per capita*, each Senator being entitled to a vote, and a majority of all the Senators being necessary to a choice. F. T. S.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Second Day's Proceedings—The Centenary of the Church in America—The Standing Committees Appointed—Marriage and Divorce—The Complexion of the Committee on Slavery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 2, 1860.

The proceedings of the present General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church have an added interest from the fact that they take place in the hundredth year after the arrival in America of EMBURY and STRAWBRIDGE, the recognized founders of the denomination. In 1760 the two Irish preachers crossed the ocean, bearing with them the germ of Methodism, and in John-street, in your City, planted the fruitful vine that has overrun the United States and the British Provinces and Colonies. How it thrived in half a century is made apparent in the following comparative statement:

Denominations.	1800. Ministers.	1850. Ministers.	Ratio of Increase.
Prot. Episcopal	284	1,526	6 to 1
Congregational	400	1,687	4 to 1
Regular Baptist	1,284	5,142	4 to 1
Pres. O. & N. S.	300	4,196	14 to 1
M. E. Church, N. & S.	287	5,646	19⅝ to 1

Denominations.	1800. Members.	1850. Members.	Ratio of Increase.
Prot. Episcopal	11,978	73,000	6 to 1
Congregational	77,000	197,196	2½ to 1
Regular Baptist	118,608	680,807	6¾ to 1
Pres. O. & N. S.	40,000	337,830	8½ to 1
M. E. Church, N. & S.	64,894	1,160,380	17¾ to 1

Doubtless the completion of the Centenary will be suitably recognized by the Conference.

Very little progress was made at the meeting to-day. The delegates assembled at St. James' Hall at 8½ A. M., and united in religious exercises.

Rev. J. S. PORTER offered a series of resolutions expressing grief for the death of Bishop WAUGH, and requesting the Bishops to select one of their number to deliver a eulogy, and to prepare an obituary notice of the deceased. They were adopted unanimously.

An hour was consumed in the discussion of a series of rules of order, which were finally adopted.

The Standing Committees were announced by Bishop JANES. In the following list of members of the Committee on Slavery the names of those who are in favor of a change of the rule are in italics:

Joseph Brooks, (Arkansas,) Nicholas J. B. Morgan, (Baltimore,) *Isaac S. Bingham*, (Black River,) Edward Bannister, (California,) Michael Marley, (Cincinnati,) *Hiram M. Shaffer*, (Delaware,) *J. S. Smart*, (Detroit,) Geo. Hildt, (East Baltimore,) *J. M. Reid*, (East Genesee,) *A. Prince*, (East Maine,) *Calvin Kingsley*, (Erie,) *J. M. Fuller*, (Genesee,) Peter Cartwright, (Illinois,) H. Hayes, *T. F. Corkhill*, (Iowa,) L. B. Dennis, (Nebraska,) Wm. H. Black, (Kentucky,) *Charles C. Cone*, (Maine,) *Resin Sapp*, (Michigan,) *B. F. Crary*, (Minnesota,) *J. H. Hopkins*, (Missouri,) John S. Porter, (Newark,) *Erastus O. Haven*, (New-England,) *L. D. Barrows*, (New-Hampshire,) S. T. Monroe, (New-Jersey,) *M. D. C. Crawford*, (New-York,) *Daniel Curry*, (New-York East,) *J. B. Birt*, (Northern Indiana,) *J. T. Kellam*, (Northern Ohio,) *Richard Hargrave*, (Northwestern Indiana,) Pennell Coombe, (Philadelphia,) C. A. Holmes, (Pittsburgh,) *Daniel Wise*, (Providence,) James M. Jamison, (Ohio,) *D. W. Bristol*, (Oneida,) A. P. Waller, (Oregon,) *Andrew Magee*, (Peoria,) *L. Hitchcock*, (Rock River.) F. C. Holliday, (Southeast Indiana,) William Cliffe, (Southern Illinois,) *A. Witherspoon*, (Troy,) *John C. Ayres*, (Upper Iowa,) J. Drummond, (Western Virginia,) J. L. Williams, (Western Wisconsin,) *Wesson G. Miller*, (Wisconsin,) *John J. Pearce* (Wyoming.)

There is no delegate from the Vermont Conference on the Committee, because there is no delegate from Vermont here.

Rev. T. M. EDDY moved that a Committee on Divorce and Re-marriage be appointed. The motion was carried. The Methodist Church forbids divorce, except for adultery or, in extreme cases, for desertion. It is designed that an explicit statement of the Methodist Creed in this regard shall be made. In most of the States the laws are not in accordance with it.

On motion of Rev. Mr. COLCLAZER, a Committee was appointed to consider all matters relating to the correspondence with sister Churches and the subject of Christian Union, and the Conference adjourned.

In the afternoon the members of the standing Committees met at Grace Church, and elected their Chairmen. Rev. CALVIN KINGSLEY, of the Erie Conference, is President of the Committee on Slavery, and DANIEL WISE, of the Providence Conference, Secretary. At this meeting Rev. CHARLES B. TIPPETT urged the propriety of holding the meetings of the Conference in Grace Church, and not in St. James Hall. The latter is a place devoted to theatrical exhibitions. At present BLONDIN, the tight-rope dancer, performs there nightly, while the Hall is occupied by the Conference in the day time. The preparations in progress for the evening's entertainment prevented the Conference from meeting there this afternoon. All this Mr. TIPPETT considered decidedly objectionable.

Rev. THOS. CARLTON said the brethren of Buffalo had hired the hall for the Conference because they did not desire that their churches should be crowded and defaced by the throng of spectators that would gather to hear the discussions, as they became more interesting. He advised that the Conference continue the session at the hall; and here the matter dropped. C.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET.

The Law Authorizing a Sale of the State Lands in the City or New-York to the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A reader who is happy to agree with you most cordially on almost all subjects, foreign and domestic, political and economical, ventures to differ from the views you express on the "Law authorizing the conveyance to the City of the State lands in the City of New-York." On different occasions you have intimated the opinion that it would be best and cheapest to acquiesce in that law without contest. In a short article in the TIMES of the 23d April, you say: "The whole aim and effect of the bill is to save the City from heavy expense." Such views, coming from a powerful journal of unimpeachable integrity, which has distinguished itself for its vigorous exposure and denunciation of public abuses, have filled many intelligent citizens with alarm.

They think that this law seeks insidiously to draw the City into the admission of enormous claims which have no foundation. They think that, so far from "its effect being to save the City from heavy expense," the effect will be to fasten upon it the most gigantic imposition ever heard of in this country; and they think, too, that the TIMES, on a careful examination of the subject, will take the lead in exposing and defeating this daring and profligate attempt to rob the City.

By entering into a negotiation with the State under this law, the City admits the right of the State to sell the lands made by the City beyond the water line.

The only right which the State ever had or now has is to the *land under water*. This is not a property right, but a right of sovereignty, which the State does not sell and never has sold. The grant to the adjoining proprietor, of land under water, is like the grant of a franchise—rather a *license* than a grant, and never refused where no public interest is injured. By art. 4, sec. 5, ch. 9, p. 1, Revised Statutes, the Commissioners of the Land Office may grant so much of the land under water as they shall deem necessary to promote the commerce of this State, or proper for the purpose of beneficial enjoyment of the same by the adjacent owner; but no such grant shall be made to any person other than the proprietor of the adjacent land, and any such grant shall be void.

The restriction of the grant to the adjacent owner necessarily makes it a mere license, incapable of being sold. The City, then, as the *adjac* *wner*, before filling out these lands, was entitled by the law of the State to demand, not a purchase, but a *free grant* of the land under water which it appropriated. Has it forfeited or in any way lost this right? How? by filling in before going through the form of applying for a grant or license, which must issue as a matter of course—which the Land Office had no discretion to grant to any one else, and no power to withhold from the City? If the land made by the City without license be an injury to commerce or a public nuisance of any kind, the State may compel the City to remove it, but by no principle of law or equity can it confiscate the land so made to its own use. The City had originally by the spirit and letter of the law a right to the land under water adjoining it, if its filling up should be, in the language of the statute, "necessary to promote the commerce of the State, or proper for the purpose of beneficial enjoyment of the same by the adjacent owner."

This right has in no way been forfeited or lost; and the City may still call upon the Commissioners of the Land Office for a grant or license, and the Commissioners cannot refuse it.

This law, if carried out, will be insufferably oppressive to this tax-loaded City. It will probably require the payment of millions for the present, and form a precedent for the payment of unknown millions in the future.

It is unequal, too. It seeks to apply a rule to the City of New-York which it applies to no other city in the State. Buffalo, Oswego, Albany, Hudson, Brooklyn, build out their wharves and fill out their streets upon land under water, nor has the State ever required them to pay a dollar for the privilege. Such gross inequality would create much bitterness if the law were really called for by the body of the State. But it is not; and when the people understand the swindle attempted to be practiced in their name, they will repudiate it with indignation and abhorrence! A law so unequal, so iniquitous, so oppressive, demands the most determined opposition of the City, and would justify even violence, when all other measures were exhausted. It had its origin in fraud, and corruption was its foster-mother. It was procured by parties interested in the West Washington Market swindle. The sole object was to secure their plunder. Their lease from the Commissioners of the Land Office, granted without precedent and without authority, is utterly void. Hence the necessity of a legislative recognition. Even without an express recognition, if a law of the State, acquiesced in by the City, declare the made lands of the City outside the water-line to be the property of the State—then this lease, or a new one, will be sustained; but if the City refuse to acquiesce or co-operate in the execution of any such law, or allow it to be executed, then this monstrous scheme of plunder will be defeated, the City will be saved, and the next Legislature—or at least the first honest Legislature—will repeal the law and institute an inquiry into the whole conspiracy, from the extraordinary action of the Land Commissioners in granting a lease of West Washington Market to the no less extraordinary action of the Legislature in passing this infamous law over the Governor's veto.

The cords which have been so craftily bound round the City hitherto may be broken like flax; but a little treachery will bind her past release.

There is danger, great danger, which nothing but the sleepless vigilance of the citizens can avert. It is greatly to be feared that the same mysterious influence which procured a lease of West Washington Market from the Commissioners of the Land office, in violation of their duty, and in defiance of law—which procured a reference and a favorable decision of the Referees, and afterwards a withdrawal of the appeal from that decision—which procured the introduction of this law, and its final passage over the veto of the Governor—may consummate its work by causing the Common Council to accept and act upon this odious law. CIVIS.

LAW REPORTS.

The Woven Skeleton Skirt Controversy.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE—BEFORE HON. PHILIP F. THOMAS, COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

In the matter of the interference between the patent to James Draper, S. H. Doughty, William King and James Brown, for woven skeleton skirts, and the application of Ebenezer Clark, assignor to Moran, Kelly and Schmidt. Geo. Gifford, Chas. M. Keller, Geo. D. Sergeant, Thomas D. Stetson and Alfred Gregory, Esqrs., Attorneys and Counsel for Draper, et al. T. T. Everett, Beebe, Dean & Donohue, S. D. Law, Esq., for Moran, et. al.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, April 13, 1860.

To Hon. Philip F. Thomas, Commissioner of Patents.

SIR: In the matter of the interference between the patent to James Draper, assignor to self, and Samuel H. Doughty, dated the 4th October, 1859, his reissue granted Dec. 27, 1859, granted to himself, Doughty, Brown & King, on the one part, and the application of Ebenezer Clark, assignor to J. P. Moran, Austin Kelly and T. Schmidt, on the other, filed the 7th of February last. The invention in this interference consists in a manufacture of Skeleton Skirts, in which the hoops are fastened between separately woven parts of the vertical tapes by the application "of glue or equivalent fastening," the tapes being woven singly between the hoops, and separately as distinct tapes (thus forming a loop or pocket) at the points or places wherein the hoops are inserted. The testimony as to priority adduced by the patentee, Draper, carries the date back to June, 1856. This date is sworn to by John Brown, under circumstances that render his evidence highly reasonable. He states that not after the middle of that month, he saw Mr. Draper (the patentee) construct a model of a skirt like those in controversy, and about a month afterward he saw Mr. Draper have two more, all like exhibit "B." In the Fall and Winter of the same year, Draper conversed about his invention with others, viz.: France, Breenick & Taylor. To the last he showed a model skirt. France was engaged in the manufacture of skirts; Taylor was a weaver, and had known Draper for over twelve years.

Margaret Essal swears that she saw skirts constructed like those in this interference in February, 1858, at Draper & Brown's, and that she saw them a great many times; these were skirts made for sale, and on sale. Thomas France saw them in the street, about the Fall 1858. This goes to show that Draper, soon after he conceived and perfected his invention, began to manufacture it for sale, the various dates all evincing a consistency and harmony of action. He applied, it is true, for a patent for an invention in Skeleton Skirts in July, 1858, involving one of the elements of the invention in dispute (i. e., inserting the covered hoop in the intersticos of the woven vertical tape) and the principal or leading feature in it, though not at that time deemed to be patentable by the office, and which when united with another feature, viz., the application of cement or equivalent fastening, applied for at the office in August, 1859, formed the basis of the present patent in this interference.

On the other side, the assignees of the applicant attempt to prove by witness Henry G. McKennee that Ebenezer Clark showed a small model to him at the Crystal Palace in New-York, in the Fall of 1853, and again showed him a model at a small hotel in Cedar-street, New-York, during the Summer or Fall of 1855. These models were alike, and like the skirt in this controversy.

It is contended that this witness' story is improbable, first and particularly from the fact that skeleton skirts were not in the fashion as early as the Fall of 1853, that is, mere frames, worn under muslin skirts, or under skirts made of some homogeneous material, like cotton or flannel cloth; and so far as the office is informed, by reference to the applications within it, there does appear to be a strange inconsistency in the production of an article of wearing apparel, regulated by the mode, so long anterior to the mode itself, (say between two and three years.) The model was again shown in 1855, as stated, and then to Wm. P. Collins in September or October, 1856. McKennee states that he (McKennee) first made skirts in 1855, in the Spring, and that previous to that his employment was taking daguerreotypes. There is nothing to show that Clark exhibited his invention to any one of his numerous acquaintances in New-York, other than McKennee, from the Fall of 1853 to that of 1856. McKennee, not in the shirt business in 1853, engaged in it first in 1855, for a short time then, and Clark in in 1853 engaged in making fringes (see McFarland's testimony.) This was before the fashion had been introduced or adopted, they the only persons interested in this unknown variety of a branch of manufacture. It does not appear that Clark applied during this long period, from 1853 to '56, for aid for procuring a patent or otherwise, though in needy circumstances, and advised to do so, as McKennee testifies, by him, nor could McKennee be of assistance to him. The reasonable course and the most obvious, would have been to have sought the advice or help of some of the manufacturers Clark had been employed by, or thrown in communication with in some way, as was the fact in 1856, (Fall.) See Wm. P. Collins' testimony.

McKennee swears that the model exhibited to him in 1853 was a curiosity to him in 1855. It could not have been a novelty. Then all other circumstances which tend to throw doubt upon the credibility of this witness. Had he confined his statement to the Fall of 1853, that would have brought the invention nearer to the time that skirts of this kind were in vogue, but to have thrown it back as far as 1853 makes the whole story unreasonable, according to the rule, wrong in one, wrong in all. It does not appear that Clark slumbered over his invention as though an experiment, or to perfect it, for the finished model in 1853 was the model of 1855, and the description of its manufacture at that early period would stand very well for it at this moment.

But, admitting that Clark has proved priority from the testimony of McKennee, it appears from the testimony of Thomas France that he disclaimed the invention, and in conversation with France attributed it to him. In a conversation with John Brown, in 1858, Clark said the invention in question was that of James Draper, the patentee, and James Brown, the father of the witness. Draper is the grandfather of the witness and Clark his uncle; Brown, one of the assignees, his father. A long cross-examination does not appear to shake his testimony. Charles H. Thomson testifies that in October 1859, in company with a man whose name he thought was Francis Morrell, he called upon Ebenezer Clark to know something "about Draper's invention, and whether any one else had made a woven* skirt of the kind spoken of, previous to Mr. Draper." That he visited Clark with a view to know something about the invention in controversy, and whether any one else had made a skirt of the kind previous to Mr. Draper. In this conversation Mr. Clark told him that he had not made a woven glued skeleton skirt previous to May 1859, and disclaimed priority of invention in that skirt; and further, when the claim of Draper & Doughty was alluded to by witness that he (witness) told him that Draper had made this claim, (witness knew that Draper had made application for a patent,) that his object was to know who had made the first skirt, and to obtain what information he could from other weavers, and in reply Clark gave him to understand that he could do him no good. In answer to another question as to whether Clark claimed priority, witness replied "he told me emphatically he did not."

It appears that Mr. Thompson purchased a license, in connection with others, of the firm to which he belonged, some time in January last, (1860,) of the patentee and those in interest with him. His evidence is attempted to be weakened by showing that the individual with him during the above conversation was not Morrell, but Robert Patrick, and that Patrick's testimony casts a doubt over Thompson's; but from an attentive perusal of their testimony, I find nothing upon which to cast any doubt, or in the least detract from the statements of Mr. Thompson, who, it appears, was largely engaged in the skirt manufacture.

The impression made by the conversation upon Thompson was such that he purchased a license under Draper's patent, as before stated.

It appears, therefore, that if Clark was the prior inventor, he is estopped by his own acts and declarations, by admitting the invention to be Draper's or Draper's and Brown's; and, finally, so persistently disclaiming priority in the invention to Thompson, as to induce Thompson to act under his denials. The rule of law is such that Clark cannot now set up a claim to what he has thus abandoned and forfeited. This rule, founded upon sound policy, has hitherto been acted upon by the office, and in the case of David Carroll vs. H. N. Gambrill and S. F. Berger, Interference, 1857,† Judge Morsell says: "The rule of law, which I take to be applicable, is that in a case (as in this,) where admissions were made to induce others to act upon them, such admissions do not operate merely as presumptive evidence of the actual truth of the facts, which must give way to positive proofs

* The term "woven," from the context in the testimony, is understood to mean the glued woven skirt, sometimes called woven simply on account of the manner of manufacture previous to use of cement, and sometimes fastened woven skirt.

† Carroll, though he had priority as to date, &c., circulated the printed circulars of the patentees, disclaiming interest in the patent.

of the contrary, but preclude, and, as it were, estops the party on the ground of policy."

It is concluded that these admissions should not injure the assignees, Moran and others, but only himself. It is only necessary to answer that these statements of the applicant (Clark) were made previous to the date of his assignment to Moran, &c., while Clark had only an inchoate right in the invention, or before he had divested himself of it. It is also claimed that Clark showed the invention to McFarland, and claimed it as his, in 1857. This was previous to his disclaimers, and could not affect them for obvious reasons. It is also claimed that Doughty, one of the assignees, offered to give Clark a license under certain limitations, to induce him to assign his right in the invention.

This was after the grant of the patent, and the assignee, Mr. Doughty, was called upon, at the request of Mr. Clark, by witness and Mr. McFarland. The offer, in reply to the solicitation of Mr. Clark, was not satisfactory to him, and he desired witness to take an assignment for him, and apply for a patent. This being in the light of a compromise, cannot affect the rights of either party.

In view of all the facts in this case, the knowledge of Mr. Clark of skirts like those having been sold on the streets since the Fall of 1858, in several conversations disclaiming any right in the invention, and that to parties engaged in the trade, and the emphatic disclaimers to Thomson, besides the weak character of the evidence relied upon, to show priority, (McKennee,) which, moreover, it is claimed was not subjected to the test of a sufficiently thorough cross-examination, owing to the hour of midnight having intervened:

I have to report that it appears that this interference should be decided in favor of James Draper and his assignees, and I so recommend, and have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC D. TOLL,
Examiner in charge.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, April 14, 1860.

In the foregoing case the interference heretofore declared is dissolved; priority of invention is awarded to James Draper, and patent refused to Ebenezer Clark or his assignees. Thirty days limited for appeal. PHILIP F. THOMAS.

The Cheever Church Difficulties.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Henry A. Hartt, Thomas J. Hall and William E. Whiting vs. George H. White, William H. Smith, Charles R. Harvey and Charles B. Tompkins.—This was the hearing of the orders to show cause, obtained by both parties to this controversy, each one having procured a preliminary injunction to restrain the other from acting as Trustees of the Church. Both motions were heard together. The general facts out of which the controversy has arisen are well known.

In opening the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, Mr. Gilbert, of counsel, stated that this was a motion for an injunction against the defendants, restraining them, pending this action, from acting or attempting to act as Trustees of the Church of the Puritans. After stating the contents of the complaint, counsel said that, since the injunction order to show cause now to be argued was made, the defendants had obtained an injunction order against the plaintiffs, enjoining them, also, from acting as Trustees; and, also, an order to show cause why their injunction order should not be dismissed.

Mr. Hall, on behalf of defendants, then stated the dates and order of the injunctions obtained by both parties. He stated that the ground upon which their injunction was obtained against the plaintiffs was that the plaintiffs, pretending, to be empowered to act as Trustees of the Church, had at a meeting of the Board, on the 7th of April last, acted in a violent and disorderly manner, insisting upon their authority to act contrary to the decision of the Chair. It appeared from the statements of counsel that the second order (to show cause) only directed that the order obtained by plaintiffs be so modified as to permit one of the defendants to attend the meetings of the Board, and act, so that a quorum might be present, as two of the Cheever Trustees, friends of the plaintiffs, had threatened to absent themselves from such meetings, to prevent a quorum. Affidavits were filed, showing that the two friends of the plaintiffs had done as they had threatened, and in consequence thereof no quorum was present. These affidavits also set forth that, as this was the season of the year to make assessments on pews, and to transact other business of great importance to the Church, it was important that a quorum of the Trustees should be present. Hence the desire to have one of the defendants allowed to act.

The answer of the defendants, Harvey and Tompkins, avers that they were duly elected as Trustees, and denies that any illegal votes were cast for them. It also states that if the inspectors declared the plaintiffs to be elected as Trustees, they had no right to do so; and that they were not authorized to declare the result of the election in any other manner than by their certificates under seal. The inspectors by their answer averred that they certified that the defendants, Harvey and Tompkins, were elected to such office, because they were clearly and rightfully elected. They stated that the disturbance at the election was occasioned mostly by Hartt and a few others in appealing from the decisions of the Chair, &c., &c.

In reply to these answers G. S. Berry made affidavit setting forth that six illegal votes were cast for the defendants. Thirty-two other affidavits were filed setting forth that the persons making them, each voted for the plaintiffs, and that each of them were regular attendants upon the church services and paid pew rent, and were entitled to vote.

Mr. Cook made affidavit that he offered and desired to vote for plaintiffs, but his vote was challenged because he had not paid pew rent. He said he offered his pew rent, but it was refused. Mr. Herries stated that on the evening of the election he paid his pew rent to Dr. Cheever and took his receipt therefor, but when he offered his vote, Mr. Abernethy refused to receive his vote, saying he had not paid his pew rent. He then exhibited his receipt from Dr. Cheever, and Mr. Abernethy snatched it from his hand and destroyed it.

Robert L. Darragh (Alderman) made affidavit that his vote was not received, although he was entitled to vote and paid pew rent.

Dr. Cheever's affidavit set forth that he took pew rent of parties as stated, and that it was customary for him to thus act for the Treasurer.

Dr. Cheever's affidavit also stated that Messrs. Rigney, Bonfils and Allen were not entitled to vote. Counsel stated that they did vote, and did not vote for plaintiffs.

Two others set forth their readiness to pay pew-rent, although they had not paid it, because no bill had been presented. They voted for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Evarts thought the matter should be referred, and he would therefore suggest that course.

Mr. Noyes objected, stating that in his opinion the matter could be permanently disposed on this motion.

Mr. Noyes then said the only inquiry was—who is elected? He then showed by the statute, as he contended, that notice should be given first of who is elected, and afterwards a certificate must be given, merely as an *evidence* of the election, therefore the *certificates* of election did not entitle any one to office in these corporations unless the parties holding them had been duly elected. Mr. Noyes then stated that the defendants had challenged each voter whose right was doubted, and that as soon as the counting of the votes by the electors or inspectors was concluded, their official functions ended. The plaintiffs had been elected, declared elected, and notified thereof. Subsequently the electors assumed a power which did not belong to them—the power to determine who were and who were not qualified to vote. Upon such determination they had issued certificates to the defendants, in the absence of the plaintiffs, and *ex parte*. They had no power, after admitting votes, to declare such votes illegal, and thus disregard them. After a vote had been received it could not be annulled. To thus act was not only legally but morally wrong, because no opportunity was given to the plaintiffs, or those who voted for them, to be heard. No notice had been given to the plaintiffs that the votes electing them were to be rejected or annulled. Post judicial functions had been exercised. The certificates themselves showed that the plaintiffs were elected; they stated what had been declared the result at the time of the election, and then stated that subsequently the Deacons had learned that *six illegal* votes had been cast. Mr. Noyes went on at some length, reviewing all the facts and affidavits. He cited a number of authorities showing that no by-laws of a church or corporation could affect the provisions of the statute. Also, that the giving of the certificate was a ministerial act only. Also, that the announcement of the vote and the declaration as to the result must govern.

Mr. Evarts responded that *de facto* the defendants were entitled to their seats in the Board. They had the certificates, and the Board had no authority to inquire into the validity of the election, or the right of newly-elected members back of the certificate. That power had been lodged in the Inspectors of Elections. These officers had awarded certificates to the defendants; those certificates were authenticated, and therefore could not be disputed. The proper action in this case would

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 3, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 91 bbls. Ashes; 7,374 bbls. Flour; 91 bbls. Corn Meal; 150 bushels Wheat; 1,305 bushels Corn; 927 bushels Oats; 1,446 pkgs. Provisions; and 266 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 36 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 62½ for Pearls. ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 300 bags Maracaibo at 13½c.@13¾c.; 4,300 bags Rio, by auction, at 13c.@14¾c.; 150 bags do., within the same range. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales were reported of 1,100 bales at previous figures.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary ℔ lb....	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling ℔ lb....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair ℔ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been moderately active to-day for State and Western Flour, prices of which have been sustained, generally. Sales have been reported of 9,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 55; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 57½@$5 65; very inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 60@$6 20; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $6@$6 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 20@$6 30 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra State	5 57½	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 50	@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 65	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	6 00	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	6 20	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 35	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 15	@ 7 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 45	@ 7 85

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at uniform rates. Sales to-day, amount to 1,880 bbls. at $6 40@$6 60 for poor, to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 65@$7 75, for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is inquired for including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 70@$7 40 ℔ bbl.; 680 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey; $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Sales by auction: *Port Wines*—1 pipe, 5 qrs. Osborn & Co., $2 35; 1 pipe, 15 qrs, 9 sixths do., $2 85. *Claret*—5 cases St. Julien, $2 50; 20 cases $2 30. *Rochelle Brandy*—10 oct. $1 87; 15 do. $1 82; 3 qrs. $1 80; 3 do. $1 75; *Pale*—5 oct. $1 85; 5 do. $1 82; 17 do. $1 82; 22 qrs. $1 77; 2½ pipes $1 67. *Brandies*—5 octaves Vine Growers Co., 8159, $2 42½; 3 do., 1858, $2 77½; 2 qrs. do., 1858, $2 85; 1 hhd., 2 qrs., 2 oct. do., 1857, $2 95; 2 qrs., 2 oct. do., 1855, $3 85; 1 hhd., 2 qrs., 2 oct. do., 1852, $4 15; 3 oct. do., 1848, $5 35; 1 oct., 1 qr. antediluvian do., $7 50. *Hennessy Brandy*—1 hhd., 2 qrs., 5 oct., 1858, $3 12½; 1 hhd., 2 oct. do., $3 07½; 1 hhd., 2 qrs., 2 oct. do., $2 90. *Jamaica Rum*—3 puncheons Nos. 12, 14, and 15, $1 90.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 3,447 boxes Messina Oranges, at $3@$4 20; and 1,500 boxes Messina Lemons, at $2 30@$2 55 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in slack demand at somewhat irregular prices. Sales, 6,000 bushels, including White Michigan, at $1 70; Red Western, at $1 50; and Milwaukee Club, at $1 31 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 24,000 bushels, at 60c. for mixed Western; 61c.@63c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; and 63c.@65c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive at 84c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Barley is plenty and heavy. Sales, 3 500 bushels Canada West and State, on terms not ascertained. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 42c@43c.; Western at 42c.@43c.; State at 43@43½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c@42c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 95c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

METALS—Have been quiet to day, at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of $1,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 62½@$17 75 for new Mess; $17 35@$17 40 for old Mess; $14 20@$14 25 for new Prime; and $12 87 for old Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inquired for at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive. Lard is in demand; sales to-day, 800 tcs. and bbls. at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is brisker; sales, 570 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$5 75 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter rules quiet at 10c.@21c. for inferior to prime old and new State, and 10c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand, at 9¾c.@13c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 100 tcs., in lots, at $3 87@$4 37 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been quite active to-day, sales having been made of 3,440 hhds. Cuba, at from 5¾c.@7¾c., 250 hhds. Porto Rico at 6½c.@7c., 51 boxes Havana at 6¾c., 2,300 bags Bahia on private terms, with 14,000 bags Manilla and Pernambuco at 6¾c.@6¾c., respectively, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., at 22c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet. For Liverpool there were taken 700 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d., with 35,000 bushels grain, part Corn, in bulk, at 5½d. For London, 100 bales Furs, at 25s., and 25 bbls. Shoe-pegs at 2s. 6d.

PERSONAL.

$250 REWARD.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.

Left Willard's Hotel, Washington, on the morning of the 13th inst., a gentleman resident of New-York City, about 37 or 38 years of age; light eyes and complexion; about 5 feet 9 inches in height; brown hair; whiskers and moustache same color, and heavy; very genteelly dressed. Having been in ill health for some time, it is supposed he has wandered away through aberration. Any one giving information that will enable his friends to find him will receive the above reward. Address J. L. MORGAN. No. 47 Fulton-st., New-York.

APRIL 30, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞ CONGRESS. Any net having those words and letters on the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling. C. & W. WATER.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 99 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W

CAUTION!

SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH PURE MILK.

Address or apply to
T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
LAW OFFICE,
No. 200 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

THE TROTTING STALLION KEMBLE JACKSON, Jr., will stand the ensuing season for a limited number of mares, at the stable of William A. Forbes, in Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass., (near Great Barrington,) at $30 the season, and $3 to insure.

He is a chestnut sorrel, 16 hands high, 7 years old this season, sired by *Kemble Jackson*, known by all sporting men in New-York and Long Island as being the best and fastest trotting stallion in the world when living.

Kemble Jackson, Jr., is an unrained horse, but I think no horse of his age can beat him 4 miles and repeat to 248-pound wagons. All that is asked is for judges to examine him and his stock. They speak for themselves.

Mares sent from any distance will be kept on the farm at $5 per month—all accidents at the risk of the owner
WM. A. FORBES

CITY COLLECTIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, a resident and well acquainted with the City, and can give good references, would like to engage as house agent or in the collection of City bills, and render promptly all accounts given him; terms reasonable. Address or apply to H. F. TICE, *Times* Office.

SUMMER FLOWERING PLANTS—COMprising Roses, Verbenas, Petunias, Heliotropes, &c., &c., of the most improved and beautiful varieties, safely packed and shipped to any distance.
ANDREW REID, Florist, 14th-st.

EUROPEAN PATENTS.—AN AMERICAN ENgineer recently from Paris, is about returning, and offers his services to those wishing inventions introduced. Address T. D. STETSON, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE PATENT MICA and FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.

Adapted to every variety of Roof, new or old, and unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. CEMENT for SALE by the barrel, with printed instructions for use.
DITTO, PORTER & CO.,
Successors to JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., New York.

ONE CENT PER FOOT. CURES LEAKY ROOFS.—NOTAR COR PITCH USED.—ELLERY'S Patent INDIA RUBBER PAINT, tested on 1,800 roofs. Principal Office, No. 206 Grand-st.; branches No. 183 Bowery, 207 Broadway.

LEAKY ROOFS MADE WATER PROOF by my infallible cement. Also, metal roofing done and repaired. Charges moderate and orders punctually executed. JAMES HATTON, 152 West Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

Selling cheap at

Nos. 234 and 235 BROADWAY,

(Block above the Astor House.,)

TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

NEW CARPETINGS.

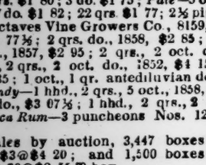
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 338 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

Attention is invited to our stock
Of the
Most desirable styles to
Be had in this City,
Every grade of goods;
MEDALLIONS,
VELVETS, AND
TAPESTRIES.
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING
Are offering their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
The most desirable patterns ever offered
At retail in this City.
Every grade of goods
Can be had,
At the lowest
CASH PRICES.

Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

HIRAM ANDERSON,



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ELEGANT SPRING CARPETS!!
From Crossley & Sons,
Per ships *Chancellor and Orient*.
100 pieces
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS,
With Borders.
CHURCH CARPETS, ROYAL VELVETS,
OFFICE CARPETS.
5 Frame English Brussels.
English Velvet, $1 25 per yard.
Crossley's Brussels, 85c. per yard.
DAMASK AND TILE
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.
An Elegant Article.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.

Lowell Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets at Low Prices! 20,000 Yards Ingrain Carpeting, 3s and 4s. per yard. Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, at Low Prices.
ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ IMPORTANT NOTICE. ☜
TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WOVEN SKIRTS.

Letters Patent of the United States, dated October 4, 1859, reissued December 27, 1859, vest in us the exclusive right to make and sell what is known in the market as the
WOVEN SKELETON SKIRT.

The Commissioner of Patents has now, in a strongly-contested interference, a third time made a decision conclusively supporting our patent, which decision appears in full in another part of this paper.

It is generally known to manufacturers that this Skirt is original with us, but inasmuch as dealers may not be fully aware of our rights, we hereby notify the trade that these goods cannot be legally sold without a license unless they bear our stamp, and are manufactured by parties holding a license from us. The name of the manufacturer and date of patent must be stamped on each Skirt.

Manufacturers and dealers promptly coming forward and settling with us for past infringements will be treated with liberality.

The following parties are licensed to manufacture and sell under our patent:

W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO., J. WILCOX & CO.
OSBORNE & CREESEMAN, E. S. SHELDON,
C. H. DE FOREST, WALLACE & SONS.

We have retained as counsel Messrs. C. M. Keller, Geo. Gifford and others, who are enforcing our rights against parties willfully infringing. Application for license can be made to S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 22 John-st., or WILLIAM KING, No. 153 West 15th-st., New-York.

S. H. DOUGHTY, JAMES DRAPER,
WILLIAM KING, JAMES BROWN.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS, their usual large and varied assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, decorative and plain.
All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.
We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market.

As furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.

Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.

Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.

GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 383 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

POPULAR TRADE IN ILLLUSION GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
D. CLARKE, No. 643 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST.,

Would respectfully call attention to his new and beautiful style of Collars, Sleeves and Sets in the above goods also Dress Caps, Head-dresses, Capes, Berthas, Glove-tops, Children's Hats, &c., all of our own manufacture; also, desiring to reduce our extensive stock of Ribbons and Dress Trimmings, we offer them at a most decided reduction from regular prices.

The Trade supplied with Illusion Goods of our own styles and make, on favorable terms.

303 CANAL-STREET, 303
THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Opens on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVIZO. NOTIZ.

FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, Grapes, Wash Silks, Lutongs, Satins Seersucker, Nankins, Novelties, China, Lacquered Articles, all kinds of curious American India Feather Fans, Bead and Bark Work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No 683 Broadway, French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

CARPETING,
CANTON AND COCOA MATTING,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.,
For sale at low prices by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—S. CHAMBERS' establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 508 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO WILL SOON HAVE terminated her Winter engagements, wishes to make some arrangements with a family going to the country for the Summer months. She teaches French, German, music, drawing, &c. Apply for Miss M., at No. 82 East 29th-st., at 2 o'clock, or in the evening. Agents are desired not to answer.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS at present engaged in the capacity of teacher in the family of the Governor of a Western State, and who is fully competent to teach Music, French and English, desires a situation in or near New-York City. Respectable references given. Address Miss MURPHY, care of Mrs. Gov. Bissell, Springfield, Ill.

A GOVERNESS—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family living in the neighborhood of Fort Washington, New-York City; she must be accomplished in music and thoroughly educated and able to speak French fluently. Address, with name and references, H. A. L., Box No. 211 Post-office, New-York.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FRENCH LADY, who has a great experience in teaching, is desirous to obtain pupils for the French language, her native tongue. For information, apply to the office of ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes to give lessons in the common English branches in a school, or to instruct two or three children in a private family. References of the first respectability given. Address Miss C., Brooklyn Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, BETWEEN 1 AND 2 P. M., while going from the office of Messrs. Binns & Halsted, No. 145 Chambers-st., through Chambers to Church, and through Church to Reade-st., a long white envelope, containing sundry certificates signed by importers, relative to commission in Great Britain—of no value except to those interested. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving or sending the same to A. DOUGLAS, Jr., No. 38 Maiden-lane, up stairs, immediately on reading this.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK
BY THE
REV. J. H. INGRAHAM, LL. D.,
Author of the "Prince of the House of David," and "Pillar of Fire."

NOW READY,
And for sale by all Booksellers,
THE
THRONE OF DAVID;
OR,
THE REBELLION OF PRINCE ABSALOM.
BEING AN
ILLUSTRATION OF THE SPLENDOR, POWER, AND DOMINION OF THE REIGN OF THE SHEPHERD, POET, WARRIOR, KING AND PROPHET ANCESTOR AND TYPE OF JESUS.
IN A SERIES OF LETTERS
ADDRESSED BY AN ASSYRIAN AMBASSADOR, RESIDENT AT THE COURT OF JERUSALEM,
TO HIS LORD AND KING ON THE THRONE OF NINEVEH.
Wherein the glory of Assyria, as well as the magnificence of Judea, is presented to the reader as by
AN EYE-WITNESS.
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"THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID," AND "THE PILLAR OF FIRE."

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No 439 Chestnut st.,
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THE BEST GUIDE BOOKS TO ITALY.

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It is worth all the guide books we ever met with, as regards the gems of Italian art, the characteristic features of Roman edifices, and the atmosphere of Roman life.—*London Times.*

NOTES OF TRAVEL AND STUDY IN ITALY.
BY CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.
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A work which every scholar especially every one who has been in Italy, will be glad to read, and will thank the author for having written it. * * * The light and perfume of Italy hang over it all.—*Boston Courier.*

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Mr. Hillard has fairly carried us with him from the first page to the last. His book will become the guide-book to Italy.—*New-York Albion.*

The above books are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent to any address in the United States, post-paid, on receipt of price
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"THE LAMPLIGHTER," and "MABEL VAUGHAN."
On THURSDAY, May 10,
Will be published,
EL FUREIDIS,
AN ORIENTAL STORY,
1 vol. 16mo. $1.
Booksellers will please send their orders.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.
NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the most flourishing schools in New-England. Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. DOW A. M., and I. A. SHAW, A. B., late of Harvard College. A full English and Classical course of study—also music; a Primary Department for small boys, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address or call upon Dr. R., at the office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., till May 1.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. Closes Oct. 5. $120 PER YEAR.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 2143 4th-st., on Washington-square, (Messrs. CLARKE & FAN'S former Principals,) opens April 17 the closing term of its current school year. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards received and prepared for business or college. Twelve Professors of classical, commercial, English and foreign language studies are constantly employed.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Three minutes' walk from depôt, (Cannon's station;) one of the best schools in the State for both sexes. Summer term commences May 1. Circulars obtained at Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co., No. 5 Park-row, or by addressing the Principals. A. B. LOCKWOOD, B. F. BROWN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars may be obtained of S. P. YORK, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York; of J. M. WHITEHEAD, No. 117 Nassau-st., A. B. H. M. Society; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—THIS family school for young ladies, so well known and convenient to the City, resumes May 1. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN No. 819 Broadway, and visits are pleasantly made by boat *Mattano*, from Fulton Market slip, at 9, 1, 4 and 6 daily.

A FRENCH TEACHER—LIVING IN A BEAUtiful house, situated in a street near and down Lexington-av., offers the comforts of a home to a few gentlemen wishing to learn French by lessons and practice. Address, with references, TEACHING, Station F, New-York Post-office.

ROSE HILL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Danbury, Conn., will reopen the first Monday in May—Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. For circulars, apply to F. C. WELLS, Esq., No. 115 Franklin-st., and to Messrs. HALL & SONS, No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Linnæus and State sts., are attractive in this beautiful village.
FLUSHING, April 20, 1860.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 586 BROADWAY, (just above the Metropolitan Hotel.) Schools supplied with competent teachers; parents (gratuitously), and teachers with positions.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—For circulars, address at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. C. D. SEELY Principal.

EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—BIBLE HOUSE, New-York, for engaging teachers, purchasing pianos, school furniture apparatus, &c. Circulars of the best Schools furnished gratuitously. Call or address Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M. Box No. 2,371 New-York Post-office.

THE COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, Norwich, Conn., affords first class accommodations at the lowest charges. Circulars at N. LANE'S No. 69 Wall-st., R. CARTER'S, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, or of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 344 West 19th-st., now in its fourteenth year, will commence its next term MONDAY, April 23. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 49 East 24th-st., New York. Young men prepared for College and for business. Boarding and day school.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PROFESSOR N. H. GRIFFIN RECEIVES into his family at Williamstown, Mass., ten boys to instruct in studies preparatory to business or College. Inquire of R. W. TOWNSEND, Esq., No. 140 Broadway.

PARKER & BERTLET'S SCHOOL, No. 24 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; contains departments—classical, French, English and Primary—with an extensive Gymnasium.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No 480 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL—LEX.-AV., NEAR 37th st. Instruction thorough; discipline efficient; philosophical lectures with apparatus. Terms moderate.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A Regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance, relative to the clothes bill, and to unite in devising some plan to secure the passage of our Pension bill, now before Congress. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEYPE, Adjutant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and lady's maid; does up ladies' fine muslins in the best style; the best of City references from first class families. Can be seen at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 420 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 27 Prince-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable girl to do chamberwork, and would be willing to assist with washing. Apply at No. 158 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid, and to take care of children, or as chambermaid and waiter. Good references given. Inquire at her present place, No. 23 Rutgers-place, between the hours of 1 and 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat, respectable young woman, with five years' reference from her last place, desires a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; can cut and fit children's clothing. Apply at 378 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in the care of children; good reference. Can be seen at No. 129 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would mind one child; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a young Protestant woman a situation. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant young woman—also, by another—as nurse and plain sewer; both have good reference, and will go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 168 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation as such, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a respectable young woman. Reference given. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 60 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 133 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as a good plain cook and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit maker. Also, a chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; have the best of City reference from their last place; would prefer living together. Call at No. 85 6th-av., in the rear, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 508 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding, jellies and creams, and pastries; will take care of a house for the Summer, or go to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 329 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; will assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country. None but private families need apply; wages, $10. Can be seen Friday and Saturday, at No. 624 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, all kinds of baking, soups and desserts; good reference. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st., second floor, room No. 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 7th-av., near 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat and competent person as cook and to assist with the washing, understands all branches of English and American cooking; good reference. Call at No. 119 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced woman, as first-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference of four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 104 West 28th st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A good cook in a private family; has no objection to go the country; fully competent to take the charge of a gentleman's kitchen; good reference. Call at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson, Room 15 for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to assist with the washing; would be willing to go in the country for the Summer: has good City reference. Call at 71 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WITH THE best of City references, who has lived in private families, wants a situation; she thoroughly understands her business, viz.: Soups, meats, pastry, &c. Call at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSED COOK, a situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of reference given. Call at No. 96 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook in a private family, one who thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 82 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; understands meats, pastry, jellies, &c.; can refer to her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 27 Prince-st., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook or to do general housework in a private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 184 East 36th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands English, French and American cooking, pastries, jellies, creams, &c. Good references. Call at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., fourth story.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business; good City reference if required. Can be seen at No. 146 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, to do general housework of a small private family, by a competent woman; no objection to the country for the summer. Call at No. 137 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as above; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 703d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the tailor-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable German woman; no objection to go a short distance into the country. Apply at No. 104 West 34th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, SMART hard working young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, general housework, chamberwork, waiting or laundress; understands each capacity, as City reference can show; no objection to country; a steady situation in preference to high wages. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Bowery, for two days.

A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-morrow (Saturday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

This paper contains a full report of the proceedings of the Charleston Convention and detailed accounts of the Great Prize-Fight.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the Times is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—La Juive.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Old Heads and Young Hearts—Married Bliss.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Robin Hood—Pongo—Rebecca Boy.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Jeanie Deans—Evening—Eustache Baudin.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

COOPER UNION—Female's Court of Death.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Gen. Tom Thumb.

BUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

For the present the curtain has fallen upon the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention. Yesterday morning, as soon as the Convention had reassembled, Mr. Russell, of Virginia, offered a resolution that it adjourn to meet at Baltimore on June 18th, in order to afford States which were not represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations. A point of order was raised that action could not then be taken on the resolution but this was overruled by the Chair, and a motion to suspend the order to ballot was carried by yeas 199, nays 51. Various amendments were proposed by the opponents of the resolution to adjourn, but it was finally carried by 195 ayes to 55 nays. Gen. Cushing then addressed the delegates, lauding them for the mutual forbearance they have displayed, and asking the pardon of those whom he might have offended by hasty expressions extorted by the exciting scenes through which they had passed. Immediately after the adjournment the wearied delegates took their departure for home. The seceders assembled at noon, about forty delegates being present. After a brief debate on the subject, Mr. Jackson withdrew his resolution declaring it expedient for the Convention to express its preference for candidates for President and Vice-President. A motion was then made by Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas, to appoint a Standing Committee to prepare and issue an address to the Democrats of the Union. This, too, was soon withdrawn, and a discussion sprang up as to whether the seceders, by the course they had taken, meant it to be understood that they were willing to dissolve the Union. Among others, Mr. Hill, of Georgia, utterly repudiated any such intention. Mr. Yancey was drawn out by this denial and a sharp colloquy ensued. After a protracted debate in which speculations were freely indulged regarding the probable action of the National Convention, the Seceders adjourned without making any nomination.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Sherman urged the necessity of early action on the Tariff bill, and it was finally argued by mutual consent that debate hereafter should be confined to that subject until it was disposed of. Mr. Cobb gave notice that he had a speech on the State of the Union in general, which he should reserve until he became satisfied of the fate of the Charleston Convention. Mr. Gooch, as soon as the House went into Committee of the Whole, reviewed the Dred-Scott decision at length, denying that it was of binding force. Mr. Hall explained the principles of the Republican party as he understood them, and Mr. Stanton took occasion to reply to a late speech by Mr. English, claiming that not one in a thousand of the inhabitants of the Free States favored the extension of social equality to negroes. His denunciation of the treasonable doctrine which he charged the Democrats with favoring—that the election of a Republican President would be sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union—drew out Mr. English, who denied that such sentiments were entertained by more than a corporal's guard of the party to which he belonged. To this Mr. Stanton replied that Mr. English kept company with disunionists. A colloquy ensued between Messrs. Stanton and Millson, in the course of which the latter pronounced a glowing eulogy on the Union. On the conclusion of Mr. Stanton's argument, Messrs. Singleton and Hughes attempted to controvert some of the positions which he had taken, and the House adjourned.

Capt. Farnham, distinguished for his connection with the sloop *Wanderer*, was on Wednesday released from the jail in Savannah, Ga., where he has been confined for six months past. An attempt to rearrest him was resisted with revolvers by the friends who made the rescue. The matter was finally compromised by Capt. Farnham consenting to appear and give bonds in $30,000.

The time of the Methodist Conference now in session at Buffalo, was occupied yesterday by the presentation of petitions and memorials from the different Conferences. The larger part of the papers submitted thus far ask for a change of the rules regarding Slavery.

Rev. Jacob S. Harden, the wife-poisoner, whose trial has been progressing for two weeks past at Belvidere, N. J., and who was convicted on Wednesday evening of murder in the first degree, was yesterday sentenced to be hung on the 28th of June, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Gen. Morehead and Robert McKnight, reported opponents of Gen. Cameron, have been elected delegates to the Chicago Convention, from the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts of Pennsylvania.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the acting Mayor, transmitting a communication from the agent of the owners of the steamship *Great Eastern*, stating that they had decided to send the *Great Eastern* to this port, and asking for authentic information in relation to the harbor. A committee of five was appointed to procure the information required, and make such other arrangements as may be deemed necessary. A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the funding and payment of the floating debt of the City, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. A resolution was adopted, appropriating $15,000 to purchase the "Metropolitan Gas Meter and Burner," for each of the public lights in the streets and other public places of the City. Ald. Boole's "sanitary resolution" was called up and referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals to complete the Battery Enlargement, and then the Board adjourned. In the Board of Councilmen, little was done beyond the regular routine business. $3,000 was appropriated to the Clerk of the Common Council, for his annual compilation called *Valentine's Manual*. The Comptroller informed the Board, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, that the new rooms for the use of the City Inspector had been rented under a resolution authorizing him to procure the apartments.

The Commissioners of the new Department of Public Charities and Correction continued the work of curtailing the expenses of the Institutions under their management by abolishing the offices of Deputy-Warden of the Penitentiary, Deputy-Superintendent of the Workhouse, Clerk of the Store-house and Clerk of the Penitentiary. They also resolved to discharge ten Keepers of the Penitentiary and six Keepers of the Work-house, and to reduce the salaries of several of the remaining Keepers, and also of the Warden and Clerk of the City Prison. The Police Commissioners yesterday received the report of the Sanitary Squad, which designated about 70 places as requiring attention.

The Board of Supervisors received the resignation of Isaac Bell, Jr. Ex-State Senator Ely was elected unanimously to fill the vacancy, and took his seat immediately. The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of certain plans for the erection of a jail on the corner of Ludlow-street and Essex-place. The Committee stated that to construct the proposed building of granite would cost $60,000, and of marble $65,000. The report was finally withdrawn by the Committee, and the Board adjourned.

The Cheever Church difficulty came up before Justice Mullen, of the Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion to show cause why the injunction obtained by each set of Trustees against the other should not be dissolved. Affidavits were read from both parties to show the legality of their election. The case was argued at length by Wm. Curtis Noyes on behalf of the Cheever party, and by Wm. M. Evarts for the opposition. The decision was reserved.

The difficulties that have arisen between Dr Cheever and the Trustees of the congregation to which he ministers, were again the subject of debate last evening in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans. The audience was large, the excitement excessive, and the chances of a speedy termination to the debate as remote as ever. Another meeting is to be held on Monday night week.

The third anniversary of the American Baptist Mariners' Society was held at Calvary Church Twenty-third-street. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer was very encouraging, and demonstrated how much might be effected by judicious economy and devoted zeal. Addresses were made by Rev. Joseph Stockbridge, Chaplain of the Navy-Yard, Rev. Dr. Hiscox, Rev. A. S. Burlingham, and others.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. The old officers were principally reëlected for the ensuing year. The subject of the codification of the Revenue laws, the removal of Harbor Obstructions, the new Harbor Line, and other topics, occupied the attention of the Chamber.

At the regular meeting of the American Institute a Committee was appointed to select a permanent location for the exhibition rooms of the Institute. The movement for abolishing the system of models, and substituting the publication of specifications of all inventions by the Patent-office, after the English system, received favorable attention.

At the annual meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society, the ticket headed by Dr. Hawks was elected, and that headed by Prof. Morse defeated by four votes. Dr. Millard read an interesting paper on consumption.

The Stock market was firmer yesterday, and the Western Road Stocks especially buoyant on the traffic returns for the last week in April. New-York Central sold at 79, closing at 78⅞ @ ¾ cent. Panama rose to 146½@¼. The Exchange market less firm on the actual sales—London 109⅜, Paris f.5.13¾. Money very easy on temporary loan. Discounts a shade stiffer on short date paper. The export demand for Bullion for Saturday's steamers is equal to about a million of dollars.

Cotton and Flour were moderately inquired for at about former prices. Wheat was inactive. Corn was less buoyant. Oats were plenty and heavy. The transactions in Provisions and Whisky were more extensive. Coffee and Molasses were in demand. Sugars were brisker. Other branches of business remained as previously represented. A meeting of merchants favorable to the establishment of the new Produce Exchange was held at No. 35 Pearl-street. A committee of five was appointed to ascertain all particulars about the price and title of the property which it was proposed to buy, as also to select names for Trustees, and to report at another meeting, to be held at noon on Saturday next.

The Disruption of the Democratic Party.

The Charleston Convention has abandoned the attempt to nominate a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The failure is due partly to the disorganized condition of the party, and partly to the blind blundering of the Convention itself. The contest between the two sections of the Union has at last penetrated the Democratic Party, and rendered it impossible for the two wings to agree upon a declaration of principles. When the majority adopted its platform the minority seceded. Thereupon the delegates who remained, and who constituted the rightful Convention, resolved that a vote of two-thirds, not of the actual body, but of the whole original number, should be essential to a nomination. In other words, the seceders were still to be counted, and to have all their original weight as members of the Convention! Upon what ground of reason or of common sense, the majority, and especially the delegates from this State, thus put themselves, bound hand and foot, into the power of the seceding minority, it is not easy to conjecture. The result was to give the South the victory. They have controlled the Convention, and prevented the nomination of any candidate. Whether, on reassembling at Baltimore, they will harmonize their differences, remains to be seen.

The disruption itself is a fact of very marked importance, not only in the history of political parties but of the country itself. It seems to sever the last link of nationality in the political affairs of the Union. When all other organizations have been gradually giving way, one after another, to the pressure of sectionalism, timid and conservative men have fallen back upon the national position of the Democratic Party, and felt that so long as this was maintained the Union would be secure. The first effect of this Charleston split will be to alarm this class by the dread of immediate dissolution.

Some of the Republican journals refer to this incident as only another proof of the "irrepressible conflict" between Freedom and Slavery,—and as showing that the contest must go on until one or the other is extirpated. If we believed this to be the true view of the question, we too should despair of the Union. But we do not. We do not believe that the conflict is between Slavery and Freedom, or that the existence of either will be affected by the result. We regard the struggle as one for political power,—and Slavery as playing merely a secondary and subordinate part on either side. Unquestionably, thousands of Northern men seek the overthrow of Slavery, and thousands of Southern men seek its permanence and extension, as the aim of their political contests. But both would be disappointed. Neither class would reap the advantage which it anticipates from victory. The Slave States have substantially controlled the policy of the Federal Government for the last fifty years. Upon all questions—tariff, currency, foreign relations—their views and sentiments have guided the action of the nation. For a long time they held this power by the legitimate tenure of numbers, weight and influence. Then came a period when they held it by alliances with Northern politicians. And for the last few years they have held it by coercion,—by menaces, by appeals to the fears of the timid, the hopes of the ambitious, and the avarice of the corrupt, in the Northern States. The time has come when they must relinquish their grasp. Power is passing into the hands of the majority—into the hands which hold the numbers, the wealth, the energy, the enterprise of the Confederacy. There is no help for it. It is among the inevitable events of political history. It can no more be arrested than the revolution of the earth around the sun, or the rising and falling of the tides of the sea.

Naturally, however, it excites a commotion. All great changes,—especially all restorations of disturbed balances of power,—are attended with more or less of turmoil and alarm. Righting a ship, which has long been so careened as to make it impossible to walk across her deck, throws everything into confusion, and the unaccustomed passenger who has valuables on board, is quite certain she is capsizing. He sees his mistake only when she stands upright, and with full sail makes direct for her destined port.

The South believes sincerely, we doubt not, that the North *seeks power in order to crush Slavery*. In our opinion it denounces Slavery mainly *that it may acquire power*. In many respects the policy of the Federal Government in Northern hands would be different from what it has been hitherto. Men would no longer be excluded from office for doubting the wisdom or the justice of the system Slavery. Federal power would not be used to force it upon unwilling communities. We should no longer be represented abroad by active apostles of Slavery, nor would that be held up to the world as the cherished glory of American institutions. But there would be no interference with Slavery in any Southern State,—no refusal to execute the constitutional provision for the rendition of fugitives,—no attempt to coerce the population of new Territories. A Northern President,—Northern in sentiment as well as geographical position,—would have a degree of influence over his own section, which would disarm the hostility which a Southern sectionalist would be sure to encounter.

One thing is very certain:—the South must make up its mind to lose the sway it has exercised so long. The sceptre is passing from its hands. Its own imprudencies have hastened the departure of its power, but it has always been merely a question of time. The South can either accept it as inevitable and make the best of it,—or plunge the whole country into turmoil, and bring down swift ruin upon its own borders, in the vain contest against national growth and development.

The Case of Harden.

The Conference of the Methodist Church North has just commenced its session, with no little state and ceremony, at the City of Buffalo. Almost at the moment when its proceedings was opening with all due solemnity, a young man, one of the ministers whom this body had commissioned to preach the truths and to practice the life of Christianity among the people, was standing in the felon's dock to hear the last stern sentence of the law pronounced upon himself for the crime of murdering his own wife.

We need hardly say that we do not bring these things thus into juxtaposition with the slightest intention of casting discredit upon the religious body to which the miserable man, Harden, of New-Jersey, yesterday condemned to death, belonged. The juxtaposition creates itself. It is too striking to escape the most careless reader; and we accept it simply that we may urge with more force upon the Ecclesiastical organization which it so nearly concerns, certain noteworthy points with which the case of Harden fairly sparkles and glows.

Divested of its relations to the clerical character and to society, the story of the criminal is a most commonplace story of the most vulgar crime. A silly young man falls into an impromptu intimacy with a girl of his own rank in life, which he probably regards as a stimulating pastime, but which the girl, evidently of a stronger nature than his own, believes to be a genuine courtship. The lover, on discovering this, lacks what the French call the "courage of his position." He flirts with other damsels, puts off his too importunate Phillis with all sorts of weak devices, is finally forced to confront her family, and agrees, with infinite sinkings of the heart, to marry her. He would gladly escape, but that is impossible. He marries, and of course neglects his bride. He fumes and chafes in his harness, buys arsenic, administers it clumsily enough, but still with fatal effect. The wife dies in agony; her friends and relatives suspect mischief; the Argus eyes of a prurient and inquisitive village population, who live by minding each other's business, are fixed upon him; he grows restive and alarmed, tells foolish and contradictory lies; at last elopes; is pursued, captured, tried, and found guilty. Nothing could be less romantic, nothing at once more dull and more revolting. Of itself the tale, as we have said, has been told ten thousand times, and might well be left to moulder with so many other piteous memorials of human cowardice and cruelty in the obscure records of a rural court. But this paltry ape of the Brinvilliers and the Borgia, who is to bear the full weight now of the penalties he has incurred without a single gleam of splendor in his sin—a single flush of originality in wickedness to relieve the abject gloom of his position—this man was an ordained minister of the Gospel. A powerful and respectable body of Christian believers had conferred upon him the authority of their name, and sent him to preach and pray himself into the confidence of his fellows. It was evidently to his clerical character, indeed, that he owed his easy access to the homes and the hearts of the young ladies in the meshes of whose charms his weak nature was entangled and thrown. This circumstance surely invests his case with a particular interest. It is important for us all to know whether the Hardens are exceptional monsters, whose real quality lies concealed from the wisest conference, beneath a hopeful show of the Christian gifts and graces, or whether our great religious bodies confer their ordinations with a perilous disregard of the plainest indications of unfitness on the part of those who receive them. This is a matter which we feel that we may properly press upon the consideration of the Conference now in session at Buffalo. It can never come home to them with more force than now.

The habits—personal, intellectual, moral—of this unfortunate young man Harden, as they have come out in the course of his trial, most assuredly were not such as it is easy to hide under a bushel. That he was utterly without dignity of demeanor—driving and romping at all sorts of times and places with the girls of his parish; that his education was of the simplest and most rudimentary character; that his tastes, his manners and customs were ineffably coarse and unrefined,—these things were made so patent at every stage of the proceedings in Court, that it is impossible to suppose them unknown to any competent person who had ever been brought into contact with him. The gross ignorance of the commonest rules of hygiene, for instance, in which he seems to have rejoiced, is something stupendous. Had he been acquitted of poisoning his wife, he ought still to have been pronounced her destroyer. For, when the poor woman calls him to her bedside, and he finds her writhing in pain, faint, and sick almost to death, he never thinks of calling in a physician; but proceeds to treat her himself. And what a treatment! He drenches her first with cold water; then with milk; and then with some "Godfrey's Cordial," which he had bought because he thought it "nice;" then with strong tea; then with water again; then with buttermilk; and finally proposes a dose of beer. Now, if this be not the tenderness of the hyena, it was certainly the intelligence of the dodo; and we say it in all seriousness, that to commit the grave responsibilities of the Christian ministry to a being who could administer such a series of beverages to a weak and suffering woman, were he spotless as the driven snow, is, in this age of the world, and in this country, to expose the shepherd to scorn, and his sheep to destruction. Yet we find nothing in the record of Harden's ecclesiastical career to indicate that his was an exceptional case. He seems to have slipped quietly through his examinations, to have been appointed to at least two parishes, and to have had before him a fair prospect of an average ministerial career. Surely this ought not so to have been. The Methodist body comprises no small portion of the intelligence, capacity and worth of the American Church. It must be within its power, and it certainly is both its duty and its interest, so to elevate and so to apply the standard of its commissions as to make such phenomena as this, which has just shocked the whole community in New-Jersey, in the highest degree improbable. As things now are, it is not half so astonishing that Harden, being a minister, should also have been a murderer, as it is that he should ever have been a minister.

West Washington Market.

We publish a letter in another column concerning the West Washington Market controversy. The writer commends the Times for its "vigorous exposure and denunciation of public abuses,"—but protests vehemently against our advice that the City should *compromise* the State claim to certain lands in its possession, and to back rents for their use, instead of contesting it further in the Courts of law. "Civis" desires to protect the City against enormous losses. So do we. He proposes one way of doing it, and we propose another. We believe ours to be the best:—but we submit his to the public judgment, and advise our readers carefully to examine both, and judge between them.

One word by way of caution:—the hard words which "Civis" uses must not be supposed to decide the case. He characterizes the law recently enacted on this subject as "a daring and profligate attempt to rob the City;" but this does not make it so. He says the sole object of the parties who procured the passage of the law, was to "secure their plunder" from the market "swindle:"—it may have been so, or may not,—and in either case the law may be a wise one for the City notwithstanding. Our correspondent is a lawyer, and must know that epithets are not arguments. He would not try to palm off vituperation for logic upon a Court;—why should he attempt it with the public at large?

Our correspondent does indeed make an argument in support of his position,—and it is one which deserves attention. He says the only right which the State ever had is to the land under water;—that this is only a right of sovereignty,—a franchise,—something to be *granted*, but never *sold*;—and that the Land Office Commissioners can only grant it for the use and enjoyment of the adjacent owner. Any grant to any other person, according to the Revised Statutes, would be void. The City is the adjacent owner of this land under water,—and has a right, therefore, to demand the grant of it, even now, from the Commissioners of the Land Office.

We think our correspondent is entirely mistaken. We have had some personal experience in the affairs of the Land Office, and have had occasion to study the question which these points involve. Unquestionably the Commissioners are restrained by law from *granting* these lands to any parties except the adjacent owner;—but this is a restriction imposed by the State upon its own agents,—not a waiver of any right or title belonging to the State itself. The State may repeal that law to-morrow if it chooses, and grant the lands, or authorize its agents to do so, in perpetuity. Unless we are entirely mistaken on this subject, the following points will be found to be established beyond all controversy:

1. In the first place, by the common law, which is made law with us by our Constitution, all land under water, in navigable rivers, below high-water mark, belongs absolutely to the State. The State has the same rights of ownership over it that any individual or corporation has over its property. It may sell, lease, mortgage or give away at its pleasure. This principle has been over and over again announced by our highest Courts and most eminent jurists—by Chancellor Kent in his Commentaries and in his notes to the City Charter—by our Supreme Court, the New-York Superior Court, the late Court of Errors, and the Court of Appeals. So that if there is any rule of law well settled, it is this.

2. In the next place the City has never had any grant of or any title to the West Washington Market grounds. All the title the City has ever had to lands below high water mark anywhere, is what it has obtained by grant from the sovereign power. In this way, by the Dongan Charter in 1686, the City obtained title to land between high and low water marks. By the Montgomery Charter, in 1730, it obtained title four hundred feet beyond low water mark, and by the act of the Legislature, in 1795, to West-street. Beyond these lines the City never has had any title; and some of the eminent counsel whom Mayor Tiemann employed for the City were honest enough to say so, and refuse to keep their fees

3. The only question that remains, therefore, is one of fact. Does the West Washington Market ground lie *outside* of the line which bounds this 400 feet? If it does, then it is beyond the line to which the grant to the City extends, and it belongs, absolutely and exclusively, to the State. This question of fact was not decided solely by referees, as our correspondent asserts,—but by *a jury of New-York City tax-payers*, after a long and patient investigation. It was proved before them that it did lie beyond that line, by three different grants from the City—one to Derck Dey in 1743, one to Columbia College in 1770, and one to Trinity Church in 1773; by repeated recognitions by the City authorities—namely, the petitions of the City to Gov. Montgomerie in 1728 and to our Legislature in 1798; by the report of a Committee of the Aldermen and a message of Mayor Havemeyer in 1849; by the annual report of Comptroller Flagg in 1853; by two messages of Mayor Tiemann in 1858; by the claim by the State of its ownership and the repeated exercise of the right by the State; and by a series of Maps found among the records of the City, made in 1730, 1766, 1773, 1775, 1782, 1786, 1803, 1817, 1826, 1849, 1851, and by the Coast survey in 1856. With this vast amount of evidence, there was no question left; and if there had been, it was removed by the testimony of men who had known the premises 40 or 50 years, and distinctly told where the water had formerly come.

Here, then, was clear and abundant evidence to show that the lands in question belonged to the State, and that the City had held possession of them without authority, and converted them to its own use and profit for about eleven years, without paying any one therefor. They were State lands in possession of the City. What next? It became the duty of the Commissioners of the Land Office to assert the title of the State against the City. They could not sell or grant the lands, as our correspondent justly says;—but the Revised Statutes, in express terms, give them "power from time to time *to lease*, in terms not exceeding one year, and until the same can be disposed of as required by law, all such lands belonging to the State as have improvements on them," &c. Under this clause they executed the lease to Taylor & Brennan, and thus asserted the title of the State. They demanded $5,000 a year rent, because Comptroller Flagg had stated that $3,500 was the most the City had ever received for their use. And they relinquished the back rents as the condition upon which their lessees agreed to contest the title on behalf of the State, at their own risk and expense. That title had been sustained in the suit for six months' rent—tried, as we have already stated, before a jury of tax-payers,—and although notice of an appeal was given, no one conversant with the facts,—not even the present Corporation Counsel, we venture to say,—had or has the slightest expectation that the decision can ever be reversed.

Now, it was under these circumstances that the law in question was passed. Let it be borne in mind that the West Washington Market property is only a small part of the made land belonging to the State, of which the City holds possession,—and that the City could not acquire title to any part of it,—or get relief from payment of back rents due upon the whole of it,—but by act of the Legislature. The Commissioners of the Land-office could give no grant,—the City could make no purchase or compromise, except by such specific authority. The act was, therefore, passed, authorizing the Comptroller to compromise the judgments already obtained, and the Land-office Commissioners to make an equitable sale of the lands in question to the City. If that law is carried out, the whole controversy can be settled,—and the City can acquire title and release from its liabilities on moderate terms. But if the proffered compromise is spurned,—if the City officials are to be driven by unreasoning clamor into endless litigation,—if everything is to be sacrificed either to partisan hatreds or to personal spites, then, as our correspondent says, we shall have to pay millions for the present, and unknown millions in the future. The City, beyond all question, will be compelled to pay more or less on this account,—for this necessity has been laid upon her by her heedless occupancy of property belonging to the State. She cannot escape paying *something*,—and this is, of itself, a hardship. But the question is whether she shall settle the matter now,—as she may under this law,—easily and equitably; or fight the State for years, and have millions of dollars to pay in the end. As we have said, we believe the law to be a good one, sound in principle and wise in policy;—and we trust it will be acted upon promptly, vigorously and in good faith, by our City officials.

A Brief Campaign.

The vicissitudes of human affairs were never more signally illustrated than by the short and brilliant episode in the career of "His Honor the Mayor," which commenced on the first Tuesday in last December, and has now terminated on board the new and powerful steamship *James Adger*, bound for this port, with "His Honor" and a large cargo of fruit and vegetables on board. The Hundred Days which ended with the sunset of Waterloo contain nothing half so exciting, and nothing which places the vanity of earthly honors in such marked relief. Our readers may all remember the shaky condition in which the Union found itself last November—what a gulf yawned at our feet, when Fernando Wood and his 30,000 men marched up and snatched us from its dangerous brink. They may remember that "His Honor" frequently expressed the opinion that our only chance of salvation lay in choosing him for Mayor—that the South had set its heart on seeing him placed in that dignified position—and that our choosing him without further demur was the only indication of love for our "common country" which they would for one moment accept as genuine.

We shall not seek to lessen the grief of many repentant souls by dwelling too long upon the lamentable infatuation displayed by so many of our male adults on that interesting occasion. Nearly fifty thousand of our citizens went astray after false gods, bowed down to Opdyke and Havemeyer, and refused to recognize the real original genuine Olympus established at Mozart Hall. But their stiff-neckedness happily did them no harm. Society was saved by the election of Fernando, and we thought that the Union was thus not only preserved, but that we were about to enjoy the great man's services uninterruptedly for two years, when the safety of the country called him off to Connecticut, and left us in the hands of Alderman Peck. Upon "His Honor's" achievements in the Nutmeg State it is unnecessary for us to dwell. We have already endeavored to do them justice. He stumped and harangued, from one end of it to the other, and, according to his own account, with all the eloquence of twenty-five of the greatest orators of the present century rolled into one. If this would not save the Union, it was clearly past saving; and if it would not satisfy the South, the South was insatiable. The Republican victory which followed was a splendid proof of Mr. Wood's genius and influence. His efforts in the Democratic cause where the means of making all Free-Softers reveal their baseness by going to the polls. The country saw them in their true colors. He lashed them with his scathing invective till they voted. He stirred up the stagnant depravity of Yankeedom with the long pole of his blighting sarcasm till it boiled up into a disgusting Anti-Slavery triumph. He came back war-worn, but eager for the fray, and immediately after his arrival in the City Hall was presented with a walking-stick by the workmen of Colt's armory.

So far all was brilliant and prosperous. He was back in the Mayoral Chair; his handsome cane was beside him; the laurels of his great defeat were clustering greenly on his brow; New-York was basking at his feet, in the sunshine of his presence, eager for a single caress of the Mayoral hand, begging him to stay and rest.

But here the scene changed. The Southern Moscow loomed up before the ambitious gaze of the Municipal Napoleon, and he rushed on his fate. He led his hosts to Charleston, in fulfillment, according to himself, of a high and sacred duty to his country: in obedience, according to others, to the restless impulses with which the great victories of Ward politicians so often curse the victor. He presented himself at the door of the Convention, the walking-stick from Colt's armory in one hand, and his banner, inscribed with the names of his Connecticut triumphs, in the other, and asked admission for himself and his host. When the Muse of History comes to write that it was refused him, nothing short of a stiff Democratic "cocktail" will prevent her pen from dropping from her hand. His eloquence—that wonderful eloquence, (Clay's, Webster's, Calhoun's, D'Israeli's, Brougham's, Gladstone's, Louis Napoleon's, Berryer's, Guizot's, Royer Collard's, rolled into one)—his genius, his learning, his political economy, his "soundness on the goose," all went for nothing. In vain did he make use of the most depreciating language with regard to the negro race. In vain did he speak sneeringly of their cerebral configuration, of their facial angle, of their labial protuberance. In vain was his mind made up as to their dislike for hard labor in the hot sun for other people's benefit; in vain did he denounce their inability to take care of themselves, and preach the unimpeachable propriety of enslaving them. In vain did he parade the denizens of Mozart Hall before the Convention. A cursory inspection of these gentlemen decided the shuddering delegates to cast him and his, by a large majority, into outer darkness.

Since then he has roamed the streets of Charleston very much after the fashion of a Bashi-Bazouk, making war and pillaging as the occasion offered, on his own private account, and apparently actuated by the strange caprices for which light troops of that description are famous. In the first flush of excitement he offered to support "any candidate or platform" the Convention might fix upon. When the Southern secession took place, he stuck up his spear in front of their tent-door, and went to take a share of their pillage. But, on finding that there was not much probability of "a regular engagement in their ranks," he betook himself once more to his predatory pursuits out of doors, declined to support any platform that was not Democratic "in principle," made a charge in amongst a body of editors in the rooms of Mr. Dodge, informed them "he was sorry the power they wielded was so frequently exercised in so bad a cause,"—and now, seized with one of those sudden fits of disgust for active service to which all Highland, Arnaout, Kurd, chieftains are liable, he has flung himself on board the *James Adger*, and is coming to seek repose in the bosom of the Mayoralty. Two dozen virgins would not be one too many, each bearing a garland, to meet him on the wharf. He does not return to us crowned with honors, we admit, but no honors from abroad could give him half the claim upon home sympathies which is furnished by unmistakable defeat and misfortune.

The Charleston Split.—It will be seen by our Correspondence that the adjournment of the Convention to Baltimore was a Douglas movement. The adoption of the absurd rule that the seceders should still be counted as members of the Convention, rendered his nomination impossible, while his friends in turn were strong enough to prevent the nomination of any other candidate. They determined, therefore, to appeal to the people,—and to make another trial after a month's delay. The Convention, of course, will be composed of the same members, and probably the action already taken will be considered binding. They will meet with a platform already adopted, and will have nothing to do but to nominate a candidate. We see, however, very little chance of any greater degree of harmony. Neither section can abandon the ground it has taken without inconsistency,—and they will all probably prepare themselves for a scrub race.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Rossini's charming opera of the "Barber of Seville" was played here last evening to a good house, by the old cast, and with the old success. This work may now, thanks to Miss Patti, be placed on the list of those that are successful and popular. It never fails to draw well.

There will be no performance to-night, in consequence of the necessary rehearsals for the forthcoming novelty, "Moses in Egypt." For the same reason the regular *matinée* to-morrow is also postponed.

Winter Garden.—The second performance of Halevy's "Jewess," last evening, attracted a remarkably fine audience, considering the extremely inclement state of the weather. A work of such magnitude improves upon acquaintance, especially after one or two representations, when the artists have become familiar with their *rôles*, and can give them justice with certainty and full power. These advantages were noticeable last evening, and evinced a much finer interpretation than that of Monday. Sig. Stigelli was in superb voice, and far eclipsed his former effort. This sterling artist is at all times good, but only in "*La Juive*" has he had an opportunity to develop the real extent of his powers. There is no other tenor in America who could sing the difficult music of the second act with half so much certainty and effect. Mme. Fabbri, as the heroine, left nothing to be desired either in the dramatic conception of the part or her delivery of the music. All the minor parts were carefully filled, and the supernumeraries who disport themselves in gorgeous array for the benefit of Mother Church, and confusion of Infidels, looked resplendent and marched accurately. The success of the opera was more distinct even than on the first evening. All the artists were call out after each act, and the best *morceaux* were received with rounds of applause.

Mr. Carl Anschutz—to whose energy and ability the public has often been indebted—conducted the orchestra with his marked ability. It is something to hear such an orchestra under proper direction. The performance commenced a quarter of an hour earlier than usual, and terminated about 11 o'clock.

"La Juive" will be played to-night for the third time, and to-morrow at the *matinée*, for the fourth. The manager announces that the opera cannot again be repeated at a morning performance.

Mr. Maretzek's entire company, with orchestra and chorus, will give a popular concert in Brooklyn, at Plymouth Church, on Tuesday next. The price of admission is fixed at fifty cents—about a dollar cheaper than we could get the same thing for here. How is this?

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Political.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 3.

The Great Western and Michigan Central Railroads will run a special train for delegates to the Republican National Convention, leaving Suspension Bridge on Monday morning at 6 A. M., May 14, with a Director's car attached for committees, reaching Chicago the same day at 10 o'clock P. M. The time will be 16 hours from Suspension Bridge to Chicago. The Chicago Committees will meet the Eastern delegations at that hour in the Union Dépôt, where our trains will arrive. (Signed,)

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director G. W. R. R.
R. N. RICE, General Supt. M. C. R. R.
JULIUS MOVIUS, Gen. Agent.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, May 3.

The Congressional Conventions of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts met to-day, and renominated Gen. MOORHEAD and ROBT. MCKNIGHT, and elected delegates to the Chicago Convention. The delegates chosen for both districts are understood to be opposed to CAMERON.

JUBILEE OF THE VICTORS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 3.

The opponents of the Democracy turned out in large numbers this evening, in torchlight procession to rejoice over their victory and serenade their successful candidates.

From Albany.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 3.

At the session of the Canal Board to-day the following removals and appointments were made in the Engineer's Department: William B. Taylor, Division Engineer, eastern division, *vice* J. P. Goodsell, removed; Orville W. Hory, Division Engineer, western division, *vice* Jno. D. Fay, removed; H. V. B. Barker, removed from the Champlain Canal residency—no appointment in his place; E. W. Butler, removed from the Black River Canal residency, and appointed First Assistant Engineer; Thos. Goodsell and Byron M. Hanks removed from the office of First Assistant Engineers on the western Division.

The Methodist Conference.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 3.

The Methodist Conference met at 8½ o'clock this morning, Bishop SCOTT presiding.

The order of each day till the subject is exhausted is the presentation of petitions and memorials from the various Conferences. The mass of these petitions and memorials, this morning, were on the subject of Slavery, asking for a change of the rules.

EX-President FILLMORE appeared in the hall, and a resolution was unanimously adopted inviting him to a seat on the platform. He was received by the Bishops, and cordially welcomed, the Conference rising in a mass.

Sentence of Capt. Brayley for Selling Free Negroes.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, May 3.

Capt. BRAYLEY, of the British schooner *Alice Rogers*, was found guilty to-day in the United States District Court, of attempting to sell free negroes, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Editorial Excursion.

WHEELING, Wednesday, May 2.

The Editorial Excursion over the Baltimore and Ohio Road will be a very large one. Over two hundred Editors are already collected here, to start to-morrow for Baltimore and Washington. The excursion is in charge of Mr. PRESCOTT.

Release of Capt. Farnham, of the Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 2.

Capt. FARNHAM, of the *Wanderer*, who has been confined in jail here for the past six months, has been released by some friends, and an attempt by the United States Marshal to arrest him was resisted with revolvers. Finally, the Marshal compromised the matter, and FARNHAM is to appear on Wednesday and give bonds in $30,000.

Sentence of Rev. Mr. Harden.

BELVIDERE, Thursday, May 3.

HARDEN has been sentenced to be hung on the 28th of June, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. When asked why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he said, "I have nothing to say."

Death of Mrs. Hallett, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 3.

Dr. HAYES lectured last night on the Arctic Regions in aid of his proposed new expedition, and met with the promise of liberal material aid.

The wife of Hon. B. F. HALLETT died last night.

Fire in Rock Island.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 3.

A fire broke out yesterday on Rock Island, on Front-street, destroying all the buildings from LANGLEY'S warehouse to Jefferson-street. Loss estimated at $15,000. Insurance small.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 3.

The steamship *Canada* sailed at midnight for Boston, at which port she will be due on Friday morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, May 3.

COTTON market quiet; sales to-day 5,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for middling. SUGAR firm and unchanged. CORN firm, at 72c.@75c. MESS PORK firm, at $18 12½c. FLOUR dull. LARD in barrels, 11¼c.; Lard in kegs 11¾c. WHISKY, 18½c.@19c. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unaltered.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 3.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT declined; sales 3,000 bushels red at $1 53@$1 55; white, $1 65@$1 75. CORN firm; sales 1,000 bushels yellow at 78c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY steady at 21½c@23c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 2.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 400 bales. Market generally unchanged.

MOBILE, Wednesday, May 2.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 3,000 bales, at 10½c.@10¾c. Market generally unchanged.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trial of Rev. J. S. Harden.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONER—ADDRESS OF THE JUDGE—DEMEANOR OF THE CONVICTED MAN.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Thursday, May 3, 1860.

Court opened at 10 o'clock, the room being filled. The Court ordered the prisoner to be set at the bar. He came in leaning on the arm of the Sheriff, pale and haggard in appearance. Upon calling his name, he stood up without assistance to hear the sentence of the Court, which is as follows:

JACOB S. HARDEN, I am about to proceed to the discharge of the most solemn duty which a mortal can be called to perform. This trial, which for the last two weeks has been the object of so much interest, is closed. The humane maxim of the law that you were to be considered innocent until you were proven guilty, no longer applies to you. A jury of your courts, selected by yourself, of unprejudiced, intelligent, conscientious men, after a full investigation of your case in all its length and breadth, after hearing all the arguments of your counsel, pressed upon them with untiring energy, with an eloquence rarely equalled, with a pathos which drew tears from the stoutest heart, and with a force and power which could not have failed to break the chain of the evidence of your guilt, had it have been of adamantine strength, have proved that there was no doubt of your guilt, that the evidence could not be true, and you be guiltless of the agony and blood of your wife, that she was foully murdered by you in a manner almost too horrible for conception.

With the verdict of that jury, it is almost needless to say, this Court is entirely satisfied. It could have been no other without a disregard of the duties which they owe to the society of which they are members, without disregarding their oaths. If human testimony can demonstrate the perpetuation of a murder, it has demonstrated that you are the perpetrator of this. Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against you? If you have, now is the time to say it."

The Court here paused for an answer. The prisoner deliberately raised his hand and said: "I have nothing to say on that subject. I refer you to my counsel." Mr. SHIPMAN arose in his place and said: "I have nothing to say, may it please your Honor."

The Judge resumed: "It remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the Court, which is hereby by the Court considered and adjudged, that you, JACOB S. HARDEN, for the felony and murder in the first degree of HANNAH LOUISE HARDEN, of which you have been convicted, in manner and form as charged in the indictment, be taken to the jail of this County of Warren, whence you have been brought, and there safely kept until Thursday, the 28th day of June next, and that on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, within the prison of the County of Warren, where you shall be confined, or in an inclosed yard of said prison, or within an inclosure erected for that purpose adjoining such prison, at the discretion of the Sheriff, you be hung by the neck until you be dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

After the sentence was concluded, the prisoner sat down and wept. His counsel also, and many others, were bathed in tears.

THE IDENTITY OF THE MURDERED WOMAN AT JERSEY CITY WITH MRS. RICHARDSON DOUBTED.—Detectives ELDER and YOUNG, who have diligently traced the movements of Mrs. RICHARDSON, the woman whose identity with the body that was found in the river at Jersey City has been generally accepted, believe that the opinion that has been adopted is erroneous. Last night they received a telegraphic dispatch from the parties in New-Orleans with whom they have been corresponding on the subject, stating that the woman was at the St. Charles Hotel on the 22d of January, and left there on the 27th of February, but that she is believed to be in that City now, and in all probability will be found. As the two barrels of pitch, one of which was found attached to the body of the deceased, were taken away between the 14th and 15th of January, the discrepancy of dates must be reconciled, or the likelihood that the doubts of the detectives are well based, must be admitted.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—The Jersey City Common Council meet on Monday evening next for the purpose of organizing the new Board. The following appointments are to be made: Comptroller, City Clerk, Corporation Attorney, Treasurer, Street Commissioner, Overseer of the Poor, Collector of Arrears of Taxes, City Surveyors, Superintendent of Ferries, Wharves and Piers, Inspector and Sealer of Weights and Measures, Collector of Assessments, Board of Commissioners for Assessments, and members of the Board of Education. Under the new act, appointing during good behavior, a Chief of Police, two aids and twenty-four patrolmen, are to be nominated by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Common Council.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council.

LAST MEETING OF THE OLD BOARD—MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION APPOINTED—TREASURER'S REPORT.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. Alderman TAYLOR presented a petition, signed by 150 tax-payers, asking the Board to appoint members of the Board of Education—a duty which should have been performed last January. Alderman TAYLOR, in connection with the petition, presented a resolution to appoint the following-named persons as members of the Board of Education: Edward Anthony, John Bellingham, R. C. Brainard, Jonathan S. Burr, E. W. Dunham, Thomas W. Field, James How, Jeremiah Johnson, E. A. Lambert, Jasper W. Gilbert, Daniel L. Northrup, Chauncey Perry, C. P. Smith, S. J. Thorne, Smith Fancher, Henry McCloskey, Edwards W. Fisk.

The Democratic members of the Board here, for some reason best known to themselves, endeavored to postpone these appointments until the advent of the new Board, which assembles on Monday evening next, and the presentation of the above resolution was the signal for every Democrat to leave the Board, which they did, (all except Alderman DAYTON) following the example set them by President KALBFLEISCH, who vacated the chair, and called Alderman PERRY to take the vacant seat. The remaining members then adopted the resolution.

A report was sent in by the City Treasurer, but not presented, stating the amount of moneys in the different banks belonging to the City of Brooklyn, to be $1,111,665 34, viz.:

Brooklyn Bank	$112,666 57
City Bank	113,388 70
Long Island Bank	146,400 16
Atlantic Bank	165,667 47
Mechanics Bank	166,988 96
Central Bank	32,549 09
Nassau Bank	108,963 73
Manufacturers' Bank	55,360 19
Williamsburgh City Bank	159,680 67
Total	$1,111,665 34
Of this is credited to the Special Fund	102,123 22
General Fund	1,009,542 12
Total	$1,111,665 34
The sum on deposit to the credit of the Companies of the Sinking Fund, and which is deposited in the Mechanics' Bank, is	2,271 05
Which added to the amount of the General and Special Fund, is	$1,113,936 39

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—The case of PATRICK HARVEY, keeper of a saloon in Plymouth-street, arrested for violating the Sunday liquor law, was called up for trial before Justice CORNWELL yesterday. A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. MORRIS, JACK and TROY for the defendant. The Policemen who made the arrest were examined. They testified that the public entrance of defendant's place was closed, and that they entered his premises through a hall-way and there found four persons besides HARVEY, two of whom were standing at the bar, and one had a glass of what they supposed to be ale in his hand. They saw no one drink, but defendant was behind the bar. At this stage of the proceedings the case was adjourned over to Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M., to secure the attendance, as witnesses, of the two men standing at the bar. Attachments were issued for them and the Court adjourned.

CITY COURT.—The May Jury Calendar will be taken up in this Court on the first (next) Monday in this Court, instead of on the second Monday, as was first ordered. The call of the calendar will be suspended during the second week of the term, to enable members of the Bar to attend the General Term, which will be opened on the second Monday, instant. All notes of issue, therefore, must be handed in by Saturday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An attempt was made, yesterday afternoon, to hold a meeting of the new Board of Supervisors, but, as it was understood that the Board could not be legally organized, a quorum of members could not be obtained. A meeting will be held on Monday next.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $10 bills on the Union Bank of Haverhill, Mass., were circulated for the first time in this city last evening. The storekeepers were notified early of the spurious character of the bills by the Police, and only a small quantity was passed.

NEW GAS WORKS.—The Williamsburgh Gas Light Company have recently purchased over fifty lots of land on the block bounded by North Eleventh and North Twelfth streets, Front-street and the East River, upon which they propose to erect, at no very distant day, new and extensive gas works.

PAINTINGS STOLEN.—The residence of Judge GARRISON, No. 324 Bridge-street, was entered by thieves Thursday night, who carried away four oil paintings, viz.: "A Snow Scene," "A Cataract Scene," "A Moonlight Scene," and "A Storm Scene."

FIRE.—At about 12½ o'clock Thursday night, a plaster-mill at the foot of Sedgwick-street, South Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire. It was owned by JOHN F. KENNY, whose loss is about $1,000. Insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mob Violence at an Election.

BALLOT BOXES CARRIED AWAY AND BROKEN OPEN.

Great excitement prevailed, yesterday, on Staten Island in consequence of disturbances growing out of the passage, by the Legislature, of a bill creating the new township of "Middletown," embracing mainly a part of the town of Castleton—said bill having been put through the Legislature, as is alleged, by a few individuals of the Island, who wished to be elected officers of the new township.

The new law required an election of Supervisor, &c., to be held on May 2, at New-Brighton. No previous intimation, through the Press or otherwise, had been given of the existence of the law, though some few citizens and voters of the opposing party got wind of it a few days since, and called a public meeting in reference to the matter, which was held on the 30th ult. At this meeting, a "People's Ticket" was put in nomination, headed by FRANCIS G. SHAW, as Supervisor, against RAY TOMPKINS, the Democratic candidate. On the 2d inst., the day of election, the excitement had greatly increased, and in anticipation of a disturbance, application was made for a detachment of police from this City, which were on hand and prevented an outbreak.

On its becoming apparent that the People's ticket would be elected by a large majority, various dodges were resorted to by the Opposition to defeat the election. One of the Inspectors, named O'HARA, pleaded sickness, and substituted another man named DALEY in his place. On closing the polls at sundown, another Inspector, named O'BRIEN, was taken suddenly ill, and urged a postponement of the canvass until morning. A vote was taken, and although the proposition to postpone was negatived by a large majority, it was nevertheless declared carried, and immediately the excitement rose to such a pitch that it was with great difficulty the Police prevented a serious riot. It was finally agreed that the ballot-box should be confided during the night to the charge of two Inspectors, O'BRIEN and COX—the former representing the Democrats and the latter the Opposition. The box was taken to Tompkinsville, and during the night, while COX was partaking of some refreshments in an adjoining room, O'BRIEN allowed the box to be taken away, and no trace of it could be found until yesterday, when it was discovered broken open and its contents missing. The discovery caused great excitement in New-Brighton and vicinity, and a public meeting has been called to adopt measures for the punishment of the perpetrators of the outrage. Meantime the new town of Middletown is destitute of public officers authorized to act in case of riot or other emergency in that region of Sepoys.

PARSONAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The parsonage attached to St. John's Episcopal Church, at Tuckahoe, Westchester County, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night. The fire originated in the library, from the accidental breaking of a fluid lamp. This was supposed to have been extinguished, and the family were about retiring for the night when the fire again broke out, and made such headway before it was discovered, that all attempts to extinguish it proved futile. The building and its contents were entirely consumed. No insurance.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Gen. WM. WALKER arrived in the city yesterday morning, and will make a brief stay of a few days. The General is confident of the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS, as also of his triumphant election. Both his interviews with Northern politicians and the proceedings at Charleston so far confirm him in his belief. He is one of the first and original "Douglas men," and has from the beginning thrown the whole weight of his influence in the Douglas scale. In this very city we are indebted to him for many converts.—*Mobile Register*.

The Inaugural Message of Gov. BUCKINGHAM, assuming the gubernatorial chair of Connecticut for another term, was delivered on the 2d instant. The Governor reports a balance of $15,009 in the State Treasury, with an aggregate indebtedness of $434,142. The State Prison management has been such as to secure a net profit of $1,667 during the past year. The treasury of the State Reform School also shows a balance of some hundreds of dollars in favor of the State. The State Normal School has 291 pupils. The number of school districts in the State is 1,638, and there are 1,785 schools, employing 1,900 teachers. The Message recommends the passage of a Registry law, and a regulation requiring electors to read before voting. It is also recommended that additional laws be passed for the protection of property. Caution in the exercise of the pardoning power is likewise recommended. In relation to the disputed boundary between Connecticut and New-York, the Governor concurs in the recommendation of the Connecticut Commissioners, that a proposition be made to the State of New-York that each State appoint an arbitrator, and that the two appoint a third, neither of whom shall be a resident of either State, and that the joint Commissioners present the surveys and facts connected with the subject to the consideration of said arbitrators; that they, or two of them, shall recommend such a line as may to them appear just and proper to be established as the boundary between the two States.

The general Railroad Commissioners report that there has been no addition to the lines of railroad during the past year; that the whole length of road within the State is six hundred and two miles, and the total cost $19,861,532 04, of which $18,727,717 31 has been paid in. The gross income has been $3,527,903 79, which is an increase of $409,921 64. The net income has been $1,221,797 51, or four per cent. on the cost, showing an increase of $175,392 59. The Commissioners report the roads as having been conducted with increased economy, with convenience to the public, and without the loss of the life of a single passenger.

There are in the State seventy-three banks, with an aggregate capital of $21 626,167; a circulation of $7,703,996; deposits amounting to $5,463,540; specie amounting to $950,138; specie funds deposited in Boston and New-York for the redemption of their bills, $2,935.054.

There are also thirty-seven saving banks, and twenty-seven savings and building associations, with deposits amounting to $18,132,620 32, being an increase for the year of $2,212,128. Under the influence of the law relating to savings and building associations, passed in 1858, all but five of these associations are closing up their business without anticipating loss to depositors.

In relation to national politics, the Governor offers the following remarks:

"While utterly condemning all armed, fanatical invasions of States which interfere with their sovereignty, and disturb their domestic peace, as acts meriting the just penalty of violated law, the people of this State believe that Slavery 'is an evil which has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed;' that it 'discourages arts and manufactures;' 'places obstacles in the way of universal education;' 'establishes false estimates of virtue and vice,' 'taints the very source of moral principle.'"

Entertaining these opinions, they feel called upon by the magnitude of the interests already involved—interests which are augmenting year by year as this nation presses on towards maturity—to enter their solemn protest against the assumption and exercise of powers by the General Government for the protection of Slavery in the common Territories, or for perpetuating the system; and they feel justified in adopting all constitutional measures to prevent the extension of an institution which can only be sustained by a censure of the Press, by interrupting the legal channels of intelligence, and by enacting laws which are in conflict with the natural rights of men, and in violation of those principles of eternal justice which are of universal application, and which reach back of, and are anterior to, any human code. They are, and ever have been, devotedly attached to the Federal Union, but believe that loyalty to the General Government cannot be maintained in any section of our country unless the people can freely, fully and fearlessly discuss the principles upon which it is founded, and on which it must be sustained. They will vindicate themselves before the world, in embracing every offered opportunity to influence the Administration of the Federal Government, so as to accomplish the mission which God designed this nation should fulfill—the establishment and extension of the blessings of freedom, civilization and Christianity."

Fatal Steamboat Explosion.

BURNING OF THE A. T. LACEY—TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following particulars of the burning of the St. Louis and New-Orleans packet *A. T. Lacey*:

On Thursday evening last, about 10 o'clock, while the steamer was abreast of Island 16, at Booth's Point, and 125 miles below Cairo, a fire was discovered by the watch on the forward deck. The alarm was immediately given, and Captain TAYLOR, the commander of the boat, with others, immediately rushed to the spot, and found an open bale of hay in flames. Every effort was made to throw it overboard, but the flames spread so rapidly, and communicated to the other bales in the vicinity, that their efforts proved fruitless. The alarm was then given, and attempts were made by the officers to get the crew together, and thus endeavor to save the passengers. But they refused to do anything except to secure their own safety. By this time the alarm had spread over the boat, and men, women and children were running in every direction, uttering the most frantic cries. All became confusion, and a general rush was made to the rear of the boat, where parties threw themselves into the river, many of whom were drowned.

Not a single dollar in money, or a single article of clothing, save that worn by the parties who were up at the time, was saved, most of the passengers having jumped overboard in their night clothes.

The steamer *Magnolia*, which was also *en route* for New-Orleans, came up in about an hour after the accident, and laid by the wreck until morning. Her officers took all the sufferers on board, furnishing them with food and such clothing as was wanted, and giving a free passage to all who were bound for New-Orleans.

A large number of the deck passengers threw themselves overboard, and many were drowned. One German most inhumanly left his two young children in their beds to be consumed by the fire while he made good his escape to shore.

The following is a list of persons known to be lost: Mr. A. T. LACEY's little daughter, 4 or 5 years old; one German woman, name unknown, on deck; one Irish woman, name unknown, on deck; Mrs. ELIZA HEAD, assistant-chambermaid for the trip; one Irish woman, who was sick when she came on board, burnt in her berth on deck: one black girl, about 5 years old; one black boy, about 8 years old; two Irish children, from 8 to 10 years old; two German children, from 10 to 12 years old; deck sweeper, name unknown; two firemen, names unknown: CHARLEY BARNETT, black porter, better known as KING; JOHN BECKLEY, mulatto, berthmaker; ANTHONY TERRELL, mulatto, pantryman; one white cabin boy, name unknown; one infant, belonging to an Irishwoman, one of the deck passengers.

Mormon Movements.

YOUNG JOE SMITH ASSUMING POWER—BRIGHAM YOUNG TO BE DEPOSED.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following extract from a private letter, written a few days since to a physician of St. Louis, from Nauvoo, Ill.:

"Young JOSEPH SMITH and his mother, son and wife of Prophet JOSEPH of Mormon notoriety, lately attended a Conference of Mormons held in the State of Illinois, at which time JOSEPH and his mother were both baptized in the faith, and young JOE was ordained head high priest and prophet by them. JOE pretends that he was led by the Spirit of God to do so, but I am of the opinion that the spirit of speculation had more to do with it than God had, as the family is very much in debt, their property being all mortgaged, and JOE is to receive the sum of $20,000 per year for his use.

They are to start next Fall for Council Bluffs, when those Mormons at Salt Lake, who wish to leave BRIGHAM YOUNG, can do so and join JOE in the Bluffs.

JOSEPH'S wife, I suppose, would be much opposed to it, but they have her pretty well coaxed up, and she begins to think it is a very nice thing, (the $20,000 I mean,) and has consented to accompany the family.

The wife of FARR (JOE's brother,) says she will go with FARR if he goes to the devil, but she is a believer in the faith, and will make a *fast* Mormon. They are keeping things very quiet, but they are working hard on wire-pulling, and will have everything arranged for an early start in the Fall."

THE UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.—As the time approaches for the assembling of the Union National Opposition Convention, considerable interest is manifested by the friends of the movement in this city, and it is anticipated that a large number of strangers will be brought together from all parts of the country to be present at the deliberations of the Convention. As before stated, the Front-street Theatre has been engaged for the occasion, and workmen will shortly commence to place that building in a suitable condition for the accommodation of the delegates and visitors. Ample accommodations will be furnished to the Press, the Committee on Arrangements being desirous that the proceedings of the Convention shall be as speedily as possible placed before the public for their perusal. The Committee on Reception have determined to do all in their power to make the stay of the delegates in our city agreeable, and will spare no efforts in achieving so desirable a result. The Committee on Arrangements is in daily session at room No. 5 Carroll Hall, and are endeavoring to complete as soon as possible the arrangements intrusted to their care. Delegates are expected from every State in the Union except South Carolina; but recent events which have occurred in the political world, it is thought, may possibly induce that State to be represented in the Convention. It has not been ascertained whether Oregon will be represented, but it is supposed not. Rumor circulates the names of many candidates to be brought before the Convention, the merits of whom will no doubt be fully discussed when that body shall assemble on the 9th day of the present month.—*Baltimore American, May 2.*

MURDER AT PEEKSKILL.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, THOMAS PRYOR and JOHN MAC went into a porter-house kept by THOMAS RYLEY, in Peekskill. As they were disorderly, he attempted to put them out, when they closed with him and threw him down. In response to his call for help, his brother-in-law, JOHN KENNEDY, ran to his assistance and succeeded in removing PRYOR, when he deliberately turned round and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a wound about 2½ inches in length. KENNEDY

Alfred Munroe & Co., have Removed their stock of men's and boys' clothing to No. 597 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel,) and are prepared to serve their patrons with greater facility than heretofore. Their stock of Spring and Summer clothing for men and boys is very large and complete.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid and capable of every kind of work. It is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Purify the Blood.
With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in pimples, or sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood; such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularities, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidences of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—For Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine. Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass., And sold by all Druggists, everywhere.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF
OTARD, DUPUY & CO., PINET, CASTILLION & CO., AND RAYNAL & ALUSSE PALE AND DARK BRANDY,
AND
BROWN AND PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA AND MALAGA WINES IN BOND.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, May 4, 1860, at 11 o'clock, within the store No. 109 Wall-st.—per samples drawn in bond—
550 packages Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillion & Co. brandy—vintage of 1853 and 1850.
300 packages brown and pale sherry.
178 packages Madeira wine.
Catalogues on Wednesday afternoon.
Terms at sale. In lots to suit purchasers.

Save your Carpets!
Very good advice. How can it be done? Use
Harrington's Patent Carpet Lining.
It is the cheapest, best and only article For Carpets, Oil-Cloths and Matting, And warranted to save 50 per cent. in wear. For sale at all the principal Carpet Stores. Manufactured by the New-York Carpet Lining Co., Office No. 11 Dey-st. Warerooms No. 449 Pearl-st.
Also, manufacturers of Comfortables and Cotton Batting. The cheapest and best in the market. J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent.

Pure Kentucky Burbon,
FROM S. T. SUIT'S
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES,
ESTABLISHED 1839.
The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distiller. The brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public. Sold by every druggist in New-York and Brooklyn.
REGEMAN & CO., Chemist and Druggist, Nos. 161, 392, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

!! Aquaria !! Aquaria !!
J. GLEASON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in AQUARIA. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of plants fishes, pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 454 Broadway, New-York.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13-h-st., New-York.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st, one door west of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Notice! Removed to No. 493 Broadway.
EUREKA SEWING MACHINE OFFICE.
EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. PRICE $50 COMPLETE.
Parties not having full amount accommodated.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Pure Kentucky Bourbon.
50 bbls. and half-bbls. S. T. SUIT'S Salt River Bourbon Whisky, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c. constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Everybody could be Useful and Happy if they had the proper occupation and knew how to control their passions and use their talents to the best advantage. A correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, is just what is needed by most persons.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Sewing Machines to Let.—All kinds first-class machines constantly on hand TO RENT and FOR SALE. Second hand machines bought and sold, at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome, second floor.

Shoes for Young People.—The difficulty of procuring good Boots and Shoes for children has been obviated by CANTRELL, of No. 313 Broadway. He has had manufactured an extensive stock of first-class articles, from which parties can make selections, at low prices, at his store.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No 26 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

"Trefolio," the True Secret of Beauty.—Softens, purifies, cleanses and invigorates the skin; renders the complexion beautifully clear and brilliant. 50 cents a bottle.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway, is now Prepared to furnish Ladies' Shoes for the masses, cheap. Ladies in City and country can find Shoes, at all prices, cheap, at JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, and made to measure in the best manner, at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Also, under garments in great variety.

Anniversary Hats—Unrivaled for quality and styles. The largest variety of Children's Hats and Caps in this City. First premium for ladies riding and children's Hats. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway.—The only place in the City where you can get Ladies' Shoes cheap and good. JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SEARING—SEARING.—In this City, on Thursday, May 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev Samuel R. Ely, SAMUEL V. SEARING to Miss ANNIE A. SEARING, all of this City.

LUQUER—PAYNE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, May 3 at Christ Church, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., LEA LUQUER to ELOISE E., daughter of Thatcher T. Payne, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WEBAKE—BOORAM.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday,

DIED.

BARRETT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 2, ARCHIBALD MACLAY, D. D., aged 82 years. The funeral will take place on Sunday the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, A. M., at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, corner of Broadway and Fifth-st., between 10th and 11th sts. His relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

COOPER.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 2, suddenly, Mr. WASHINGTON COOPER, aged 45 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 258 West First-st., without further invitation.

WOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 2, EDITH, daughter of Dr. James R. and Emma Wood, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, No. 2 Irving place, on Saturday, May 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FREY.—On Thursday evening, May 3, MARY E., only daughter of Mary J. and the late Sterling B. Peet, aged 7 years and 4 months.

RANKIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 3, Miss ANNE RANKIN, second daughter of John Rankin.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., at 1½ o'clock on Sunday, the 6th inst.

BRASHER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 2, SARAH A. BRASHER, wife of Philip Brasher.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 94 Montague-place, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ELLIS.—In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 3, of consumption of the lungs, WALTER, youngest child of Richard and Kate H. Ellis, aged 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, northwest corner of Hoyt and Atlantic sts., South Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

ANTONIDES.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, May 2, Mr. MATTHEW ANTONIDES, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, on Friday, May 4, at 3½ o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 211 May

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO BUILDERS.

The advertiser has eight lots in a most eligible situation, which he is most anxious to have improved by first-class buildings, and will loan $3 000 to $6,000 in cash, if parties take mortgage for price of the lots. The location is very desirable, and none but responsible parties need apply. Address J. M., Box No. 4,078 Post-office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick-building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES ONE hour's ride from New-York by the New-Jersey Northern Railroad. Fifty-six acres beautifully situated on the Hackensack River, and one mile from and overlooking the village of Hackensack. It will be sold in one lot, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to J. H. BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st., or to B. J. ROMAINE, on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 139 2d-st., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 22x65 feet, situate No 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot-water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VALUABLE LOTS, WITH the improvements thereon, on the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 32d st.; the avenue and street are both sewered. $6,500 can remain on mortgage. Also, house and lot No 134 East 27th st. Inquire of S. L. ARMENT, 3d-av., next to the corner of 46th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A first-class brown-stone house in Second place, Brooklyn, with furniture, if desired; all in perfect order, and occupied by owner; will be sold low, and a large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of Mr. GREGORY, No. 41 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STORE AND dwelling No. 47 Canal-st., near Orchard-st. Size of house 24 feet 3 inches by 60 feet—nearly new; rented for $600 per annum. Apply to JOHN C. WILSON, No. 59 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FULL LOTS OF GROUND ON the north side of 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Price $2,100 each. Apply to JAMES E. RAY, No. 79 Cedar-st., between 2 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—A NEW, BROWN-STONE FRONT, three story house, between 5th and 6th avs., in 45th-st; all the modern improvements. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 163 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and attic brick house No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $240.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST class 3 story brown-stone houses in 92d-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Owner can be seen on premises from 4 till 5 o'clock P. M., or apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 75 feet by about 190 feet, situated on the northeast corner of West and Clarkson streets, North Side. Inquire of REV. J. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF offices, consisting of the entire second floor of No. 137 Grand-st., near Broadway. Rent, $250. Also, the floor above, suitable for an artist or daguerreotypist. Inquire of J. L. JEWETT, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st, suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. & M. JAQUES, Room No. 16.

TO RENT, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

LOFTS NEAR ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL TO LET—No. 536, next the Prescott House; they are light, spacious, and recently occupied by a large millinery establishment. Also, a great Broadway loft, 20x100 feet.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

THE NEW BUILDING, CORNER OF 4TH and Greene-sts., to let; store, basement, 2d-story and upper ceiling, 15 feet high; to be let in whole or part. Also, two lofts, corner 4th and Mercer. Inquire of McKENZIE & O'HARA, corner 4th and Mercer-sts.

A LADY HAVING TAKEN THE ELEGANT ly-furnished brown-stone house No. 176 West 14th-st., is desirous of taking a few families without children, and has accommodations for a few single gentlemen. Call for one week.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 31-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

184 CROSBY-STREET.—TO LET—A FOUR-story and basement house, suitable for a boarding-house, or first-class restaurant. Apply at No. 600 Broadway.

606 BROADWAY.—TO LET—A LARGE CONcert room, with other rooms attached, 25x160 feet deep. Also, rooms suitable for offices, studios, &c. Rent low to good tenants. Apply on the premises.

WANTED TO LET—A COTTAGE-HOUSE, NO. 92 Willow-st., Brooklyn; possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. LONGLEY, No. 46 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton Ferry.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 171 West 23d st., consisting of four rooms, suitable for a small family or single gentlemen. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Rent $200.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER or lower part of a three-story house, No. 48 10th-av., gas and cold water throughout; rent $250. Apply at as above, to GEO. COLYER.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN-ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, between 6th and 7th avs., No. 128 West 46th-st. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 163 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AN OLD ESTABLISHED STAND FOR a milliner, consisting 2d floor store, 3d floor dwelling. Good entrance. Apply to T. J. HALL, 71 East 16th-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADway TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 102 Walker-st.

600 BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE OLD-ESTablished restaurant, No. 600 Broadway, with supper rooms attached. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH STEAM-POWER.—Apply on premises No. 26 North William-st., or to R. HOE & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE.—LOFTS OF NO. 46 MURray-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FRONT PARLOR, WITH OR WITHOUT bedroom. Also a basement at No. 62 East 22d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years. The eligibly located and genteely furnished house No. 51 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is first-class, and in the most perfect order. The furniture is new, and of the best description. A reasonable concession will be made in the rent to the 1st of September, to an acceptable tenant. Apply at the house, or to L. EDGERTON, No. 292 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER.—An elegantly furnished 4-story, full-sized house in 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with lot and stable thereto. 18 East 11th-st. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 324 WEST 22d-st.; it is in excellent order; possession will be given at once and it may be seen at any time. Apply on the premises.
JOHN L. KENNEY.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J. (ON THE MOUNtain,) a picturesque cottage, furnished, for the season, at $1,000. Also one at $400. Apply to R. B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 36TH-ST., near Broadway; all the modern improvements. Inquire of WILKES & MOYNAN, No. 691 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED BY A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, (mother and son,) the second floor of a first-class high-stoop house; must have all the modern improvements; situation between 14th and 40th sts., and 4th and 8th avs. Address, stating terms, accommodations, and all particulars necessary, O. S. N., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.

10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO., Lamp Manufacturers No. 132 William st.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AN AGENCY WANTED IN NEW-YORK—For some salable goods on commission or a salary, by a responsible party. Address W. L. F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDson RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland av., giving a splendid view of the Hudson River; about five minutes' walk from the dépôt; lot extending through to Riverdale-av.; house modern built, 2½ stories high, in complete order, and partially furnished; the grounds are beautifully laid out, contains 2½ acres, with a large garden and variety of fruit trees, grapevines, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus, pie plant, &c., &c.; vegetables already planted, and garden in complete order; the carriage-house and stables are very conveniently arranged; the poultry yard contains 25 choice fowls; two wells, giving a full supply of water. The premises are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen any day. Apply on the premises, or by note, Box No. 4,088 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A handsome country-seat, formerly belonging to C. A. Macy, Esq., and recently owned and occupied by the late W. F. Buckley, Esq., on the South-av., about 1½ miles from the Railroad Depôt, and containing 40 acres of land, mostly in lawns and garden, highly cultivated and in perfect order; dwelling-house 80 feet front, built in the most substantial manner, with stables, barns, ice-house, tool-shop, hot and cold grapery, and extensive vineyard, of which 3,000 lbs. of grapes were gathered last year; also, a great variety of large and small fruit trees in full bearing. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and furnished in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT NEW-BRUNSWICK—In consequence of the owner going West—a handsome country residence, containing 45½ acres of land. The place is beautifully situated, commanding a splendid view of the Raritan and surrounding country. The house is handsome and spacious, and contains all the conveniences; fine outbuildings of every description. The grounds are tastefully laid out, fine vegetable garden, and plenty of fruit. The place is situated about one mile from the railroad depôt; nine trains daily. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE—Consisting of a beautiful house, with 13 rooms, all finished, water in the house—a plentiful supply at all times, pure and wholesome; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, and an excellent kitchen garden; a fine lawn fronts the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house, stabling for several horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually attractive. To a City merchant this is very desirable property, being only one hour's ride from the City Hall. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 9th-av.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, A DESIRABLE country seat of 80 acres, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, furnished or unfurnished. If desired, the stock, farming implements, pleasure wagons, &c., will be sold on liberal terms. The buildings are numerous and in good repair. On the premises is a fine vegetable and flower garden, well stocked with choice fruits. Large apple and cherry orchard. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FINE DOUBLE house, very pleasantly situated in Astoria, with fine shade trees around it. The house is in fine order, with gas throughout, speaking tubes and bells, a good kitchen, with two other rooms on same floor, two parlors, a dining and sitting rooms; next floor, five bedrooms and an attic. The house stands on a lot 130 feet square. For particulars inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front st.

TO LET FURNISHED OR FOR SALE ON Castleton Hill, Staten Island, a new, fine, double, modern-built cottage, with about three or four acres of ground, barn, stable, coach-house, fine well of spring water, cistern, grapevine arbor and other fruits, with magnificent water and inland views. Location perfectly healthy, and only 15 minutes' plank walk from the ferry. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA—THE PROPERTY of the late Timothy Nostrand, containing 60 acres. For the homestead, with 25 acres, $15,000; 33 acres, with a splendid grove of 3 acres, $400 an acre. This is the most desirable property on Jamaica Plank-road, containing fruits of all kinds.
G. NOSTRAND, Executor
Also, farm on sea-shore at New-Utrecht, 50 acres for $26 000. Apply to T. NOSTRAND.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also wash-houses, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Spuyten Duyvel, furnished or unfurnished, 12 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad, and 12 minutes' walk from depôt; 4½ acres of land, a three-story brick house 40x42 feet, 12 rooms, bath-room, &c.; good barn and garden. View unsurpassed and location perfectly healthy. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW Pine-st., near Broadway.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles form the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect, and living water, the ground high and picturesque. location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and dépôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2 story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, 20 MILES FROM THE City Hall, and 1 mile from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing a small frame house in a healthy and rural location, with garden plot, &c. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av, near 18th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

TO LET AT CARMANSVILLE—THE NEW and handsome 2½-story and basement cottage-house on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 156th-st., contains 10 rooms, attic and vault, with the modern improvements; is very conveniently arranged for a nice family. Rent, $400. Inquire of M. WARD, Broadway Bank.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE ON Main-st., near Brick-church dépôt; has a large garden, barn, grapes, &c., in abundance. The furniture will be sold if desired. For particulars apply to R. K. DOW, No. 51 Exchange-place, or J. B. LINDSLEY, Esq., Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A PLACE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED on the East River, about one hour's distance by steamboat or railway from the City. The house is commodious and partly furnished. Situation perfectly healthy, excellent bathing, boating, &c. Apply at No. 28 Merchants' Exchange.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—A COUNTRY SEAT OF six to twenty-six acres, near the dépôt; first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit; pure, soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings. For further particulars apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A STONE cottage house, with stable, garden, &c., and a pasture lot in addition, if required. The house is a roomy one, and on the stage route, near the steamboat landing. Immediate possession given. Rent $600. Apply at No. 195 Water-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET TWO AND A half miles from Newburgh, with 1¾ acres of land, stable, wagon house, &c.; all kinds of fruit; healthy location; rent $150. Apply to BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., New-York, or to J. R. CALDWELL, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—THREE TWO and a half-story houses, nine rooms in each, a shop 30x100 feet shades, dock, water-front and a half acre of land; situate on New-York Bay, four miles from Jersey City. Stages pass the place every hour. Apply to CHAS. E. MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE PROPerty in Buffalo; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for a country seat near by. Also, for sale, a fine farm in McLean Co., Ill., and one in Wisconsin. Inquire of Mr. GREGORY, at No. 41 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE —A neat two-story and attic house, with 2 or 3 acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge and Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.

Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor, D. A. CROWELL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS, TWO ELEGANT suites of rooms and two single rooms, on first and second floors, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner, 6½ P. M.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 49 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Dinner at 5½ o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board, and a large comfortably furnished room, with large pantries, on second floor, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a single gentleman, can obtain very desirable rooms at No. 44 Willoughby-st, the residense of a private family who take a few select boarders.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY, WITH TWO young daughters, desires board, not to exceed $3 per week each, in a healthy village, located near churches and school, mountain air preferred, for six months, or a year if satisfactory. Address, with real name, reference, &c., A. C. A., Box No. 2,040 New-York City Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, SMALL AND Religious family, for a father and two children, 13 and 15 years of age. Any such family, owning the house or not likely to move, and willing to give the comforts of a home at a reasonable cost may address, for one week, H. J., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; location in the vicinity of 10th-av. and 23d-st.; dinner hour about 5 o'clock. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) W. C. J., Madison-square Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can have a choice of rooms, with board, in a first-class house in 34th-st., near Broadway, which is well furnished, and has all the modern improvements. A family reference exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

IF A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (WITHOUT children,) are willing to pay a fair price for an agreeable home, and a liberal and wholesome table, without show, they may address G. E. S., Box No. 1,876 New-York Post office, which will receive attention. The best references expected and given.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN EAST 23D-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., (north side.) Desirable rooms, elegantly furnished with all the modern conveniences, suitable for families. Also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen. Address J. P., Box 155 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, in a strictly private family, to single gentlemen or families. There are no other boarders, and but a limited number will be taken. Apply at No. 211 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, for a gentleman and his wife or for single gentlemen. Also, a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 95 Clinton-place.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LET A FURnished front parlor and bedroom on the first floor, to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. No other boarders. Apply at No. 14 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

A SINGLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—With gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

NO. 44 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—BOARD—Delightful rooms to let with board at No. 44 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, a ball bedroom. References exchanged. Transient boarders accommodated if accompanied with good references.

NO. 313 FOURTH-STREET—BETWEEN Broadway and Washington squares, furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen. House has all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—IN A pleasant house; location central; family small and private, at No. 50 East 22d-st.

ROOMS.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AND first class board to be had at No. 47 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals, at the large farm mansion of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the grounds ample and well shaded, large and commodious, and that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF THE Housatonic River, 2¾ hours distant from the City by the New-Haven Railroad. The house is commodious and beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding scenery. Fine driving. Facilities for salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., unsurpassed. Good stabling. Address HOUSATONIC, *Courier and Enquirer* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A suite of large, handsome rooms on second floor, of pleasantly located house near railway dépôt, to rent; family private; an excellent opportunity for parties desirous of securing superior accommodations and board. Apply at or address, GREENBURG HOUSE, Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—A FAMILY of eight or ten persons can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a healthy and pleasant locality, two hours' ride from the City by railroad. Inquire of J. B. WARNER, No. 128 Chambers-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 105 acres all fine tillable land, with the except'n of 17 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated. The entrance is through a grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES OF good land, within 1½ miles of Railway City dépôt, half a mile from Hontonville dépôt, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square, with a frame extension 28x35, two stories, built in the best manner and of the best materials; barn and other out buildings; apple orchard of best grafted fruit, pears, cherries and other fruit; the situation is high, commanding and healthy, in every way desirable as a country residence; one hour from New-York City. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 180 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 76 ACRES IN thorough cultivation; house, barns, stabling and out-houses large, and in first-rate condition; land diversified with beautiful scenery, and of a clean, rich sandy loam with its own stone landing; there are many solid advantages; also, fine fishing, &c. easy of access in about three hours. Address JACKSON, care of S. Lockwood, Box No. 80 Broadway Post-office, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GOOD FARM, situated in Sullivan County, N. Y., at about six hours distance by Erie Railroad; about 100 acres, half in cultivation, and the balance timber; good dwelling house, barn, all finished, nearly new. Price $1,600. No incumbrance whatever. Apply to JOHN EADIE, No. 90 Maiden-lane, or to ISAAC ANDERSON, Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, N. Y.

TWO SMALL FARMS FOR SALE—IN THE thriving village of Metuchin, New-Jersey, containing from four to six acres of good land, large and convenient dwellings, outbuildings, large orchard, fruit and shade trees, good gardens, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, within three minutes walk of the New-Jersey Railroad Dépôt. For information, inquire of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and 77 White-sts., first door east of Broadway, a large assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

STYLISH PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE—A very fine and large pair of carriage horses, full 16 hands high. Can be seen for a few days at the stable on the north side of 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite the Reservoir. They are remarkably fine travelers. Will be sold below value in order to close.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BAY PONies 7 and 8 years old; about nine hands high; perfectly kind and gentle; have been constantly driven together; both are good saddle horses; will be sold with wagon, harness and riding saddles complete. To be seen at Wilson's stables, Nos. 87 and 89 10th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR PONY, SIX YEARS old, suitable for a lad or young lady to ride; is perfectly broke to saddle and harness. Can be seen at Turnur's Stables, No. 333 4th-av. Price $125.
L. B. WARNER, No. 340 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A JAGGER-WAGON, (NEW,) BUILT by one of the best City makers; weight, 220 pounds. Apply at Kelly's stable, 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite Dickel's Riding School. Price, $125.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.

Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE

Will operate with less coal than any other, cut-last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 28th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Borben, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam-hammer and three Kirk steam hammers, each with heating-furnaces and boilers attached. A three-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one largest class boring mill, slotting machine, turning-lathe, and sixty horse engine. Main building 30x165 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof, &c., on the premises, which contain over 2¾ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building, by which cost, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic*, (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading has peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (160 ton) Canal; 128 miles by rail direct from New-York; 128 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25 000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices. Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

A CHANCE FOR A SMALL FORTUNE.—Any respectable manufacturer of small brass work can have the manufacture of an article just patented, which will command a large sale at large profits, for over $200 is necessary for an outlay with immediate returns. The invention belongs to a gentleman residing out of town, and has no time to devote to its sale. Address M. F. H., Box No. 1,578 Post-office.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The proprietor of a valuable patent, who finds it more than he can attend to, offers Town, County or State Rights for sale cheap for cash or approved trade. Agents wanted. Address, inclosing stamp, F. H. P., care of S. S. Niles, Advertising Agent, Scollay's Building, Court-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A MANUFACturing business, fully established and paying good and reliable profits, including a spleadid 3-horse engine and boiler, with other machinery, for a house and lot in the City, or a place in the country not far from town. For particulars inquire of H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—ALL THE STOCK, FURniture and fixtures of the hotel known as the "Franklin House," No. 23 College-place with privilege of lease for one year. Inquire of FREDERICK GRAUTEGEN, on the premises, or of WM. KNAPP, No. 93 West Broadway.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—WANTED, AN active, intelligent man as business partner in a well-established City paper, with good advertising and subscription patronage; $2,000 only required. Address NEWSPAPER, with real name, Box 4,595 Post-office.

STUDENTS, TEACHERS, CLERGYMEN, or gentlemen of education, ability and good address, desiring an active employment and highly remunerative occupation, respectable in its nature, and entirely new, can advance their interests by applying at 236 Varick-st.

$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE BY A good canvasser with a capital of $25. A first-class article; sells readily at large profits. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED for a business man, with capital, to enter a well-established cash business in the City. Address J. C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

$1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE with Fullam's patent $10 stencil tools. Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, 212 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.

Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver-plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night-latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm

AUCTION SALES.

SIDNEY E. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock at No. 45 Union-square, (4th-av.,) all the furniture contained in said residence, consisting of Axminster, Aubusson and Brussels carpets; elegant carved rosewood suite, moreil pattern, covered in crimson and green brocatelle; elegant gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, marble pier tops; elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; piano stool, carved rosewood centre table with rosewood top, ditto with marble top, mahogany extension dining-table, oak dining-chairs, elegant vases, carved rosewood marble-top etagere, etagere ornaments, bronze groups and figures, crockery, china and glassware, marble-top dressing bureaus, ditto washstands, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; mahogany chaise in hair-cloth, elegant brocatelle and lace window curtains, gilt cornices, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

W. B. WESCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO PURCHASE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES,

Being the entire beautiful rosewood furniture and unique and recherche works of art and articles of vertu contained in the elegant private residence No. 152 21st-st., west of 5th-av. THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine, comprising the largest and most desirable collection of elegant furniture and house-furnishing articles offered at auction this season, all of which will be positively and peremptorily sold without reserve, and consisting in part of elegant solid rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, comprising three full suites, covered in rich brocade; marble-top etageres, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, with stationary and mosaic marble tops; Turkish lounges, with arm chairs to match, in moquet and tapestry; lady's French secretary, superb rosewood Paris work-table, Gothic library bookcase, lace curtains and cornices, two magnificent mantel mirrors, two large French plate pier mirrors, with marble base tables and cornices, superior 6-octave piano-forte, a splendid instrument, with stool and cover; English tapestry carpets, rich bronze and ormolu chandeliers, velvet rugs, gold bordered shades, rich Sevres and Dresden China mantel vases, antique lava, &c; marble and bronze statuary, rare oil-paintings, &c.; rosewood bedsteads, statuary marble-top dressing bureaus, marble washstands, commodes, elegant hair mattresses, beds and bedding, tête-à-têtes, rockers, Voltaire chairs, sofas, clocks, oval mirrors, card tables, superb rosewood wardrobe with French mirror doors, cottage chairs, extension dining-table, rich French china, elegant silver dining and tea service, six pieces oak dining chairs, table cutlery, cut glass of every description, silver ware, &c., with a large quantity of handsome mahogany chamber furniture of every description, hall chairs, marble hall stool, oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c. No postponement on any account. Catalogues at the house.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., NO. 5½ PINE-ST.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

ON FRIDAY, MAY 4, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

At the salesrooms No 5½ Pine-st,

Being the entire furniture of a five-story house, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and plush, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, etageres, secretaries, étagère-pier tables, marble washstands, large French plate pier mirrors, rich China dinner and tea sets, plated ware, glassware, velvet, Brussels and three ply carpets, oil-cloths, fine feather beds, curled hair mattresses, mahogany and walnut centre-tables, extension dining tables, bureaus, &c., together with a large lot of kitchen and cooking utensils, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell at public auction THIS DAY, (Friday) May 4, at 10½ o'clock, and the contents of the large double house No. 121 [illegible] place, a few doors west of Broadway. No postponement on account of the weather. Catalogues at the house on morning of the sale.

[illegible] are furnished with velvet carpets, two solid [illegible] mirrors, rich crimson and maroon brocatel, [illegible] rosewood centre, side and pier tables, easy [illegible] chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil [illegible] bronzes and ormolu clocks, costly parian [illegible] china vases, rich decorations, &c., heavy [illegible] drapery, secretary and library bookcases, [illegible] chairs and writing-cases, chess tables, [illegible] &c.

[illegible] Room—Brussels carpet and rug, magnificent [illegible] oak extension table and buffet and oak [illegible] to match, sofa and side table, bookcase, mir[illegible] and bronze statue, a magnificent assortment [illegible] ware, silver tea service and salver, coffee urn, [illegible] spoons, forks, knives, &c.; elegant Dresden China [illegible] or silver tea sets, rich cut glass ware, decan[illegible] Hyer cases, engraved tumblers, goblets and [illegible] plaid and ivory cutlery, castors, &c. Also, one [illegible] C. C. Fischer's superb rosewood 7 octave pianos.

[illegible] chambers are furnished with English Brussels [illegible] superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, [illegible]ds, commodes, couches, easy chairs, wardrobes, china toilet sets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, French mirrors, lace curtains, shades, &c.

Third story and upper rooms are completely supplied with the ordinary and useful articles for such rooms, as Ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, &c., all in fine order. Sale to commence in the dining room and parlors.

L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J.—On THURSDAY, May 10, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the subscriber, by order of the Executors of S. D. Day, deceased, will offer at public auction, on the premises, the valuable property consisting of a dwelling-house and store on the corner of Main and Day sts., in Orange, N. J., lately occupied by S. D. Day, deceased, and for nearly fifty years known as the most desirable business stand in the town, being directly opposite the bank and hotel, and within two minutes' walk of the railroad station and post-office. The lot is 118 feet wide on Main st by 430 feet deep on Day-st, and will be divided into parcels to suit purchasers. The title is indisputable. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 5 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets rosewood suites in brocatel rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, mahogany book cases and secretary, oak extension dining tables, mahogany dining tables, black walnut bedstead, bolsters and pillows, hair mattrasses, straw palliasses, dining room chairs in reps and green leather, office furniture, gilt frame pier mirrors, gas brackets and chandeliers, together with a large assortment of crockery and glass ware. Also kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF GREEN AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS—Including 2,000 Camelias.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 7 Pine-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, the entire stock of the Yorkville Nursery, belonging to C. A. Moré, Esq., consisting of

2,000 Camelias—very fine.

Roses of every description.

Daphnas, orange and lemon trees fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a general assortment of green and hot-house plants (in lots to suit.) The sale will be positive, without any limit or reserve.

Catalogues ready in a few days.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

SELLS THIS DAY, COMMENCING AT 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the 4-story dwelling, No. 66 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th sts., consisting of a very fine assortment of rich household furniture, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood case, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver and plated forks, spoons, tea sets and liquor sets, rich cut and engraved glassware, pearl and ivory-handled cutlery, oil paintings, bronze and parian statuary, with other articles too numerous to mention. See *Herald* Sale positive without regard to weather. Sold to pay advances.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson, mahogany sewing chairs, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany do., mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany hat stands, mahogany and black-walnut extension dining table, rosewood etageres, buffet, pillows and bolsters; also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware. Also, at 12 o'clock, 2,000 Chinese feather dusters.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 4, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the entire household furniture of several first-class residences, the most of which was made to order, and consists of parlor suites covered in hair-cloth, do. in brocatel, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, centre-tables, bookcases, gas chandeliers, extension dining-tables, buffets, plated-ware, cutlery, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c; also, a jeweler's lathe and tools; also, a first-class sewing-machine, &c., &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, &c.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st, a large assortment of the newest and finest varieties of hybrids, perpetual and moss roses, dwarf and standard do.; also, a large variety of pear trees: also, a variety of pot plants—the whole of which are fully warranted, and are from the nursery of G. Marc, Astoria, L. I.

GIDEON B. STEVENS, Auctioneer—Office, 170 Broadway.

COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS DAY, (Friday) at the residence of J. B. Smith, Esq., No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.: Rosewood piano-forte, drawing-room suites in satin, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, etageres, secretaires, bookcases, curtains; dining-room and chamber furniture of every description; also, basement and kitchen furniture of every description. Sale positive, rain or shine.

WM. S. MCELVAIN, Auctioneer.

ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. S. MCELVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer-flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, ballhock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A beautiful pony about 12 hands high, the private property of a gentleman, and will be warranted sound and kind in every respect.

Also an elegant coupé.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—By FEED & COLE, on SATURDAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, wardrobes: one of Plimpton's patent secretary bedsteads; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, hat-stands, extension tables, etageres. Also, a fine riding saddle, blanket and hood. Also, three sewing machines, and ten dozen spades.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LOCKWOOD BROTHERS have removed to No. 45 Murray-st., where they will hold their regular sale of dry goods, &c., THIS DAY, Friday, May 4, at 10 o'clock. TO-MORROW, Saturday, May 5, large sale of straw goods.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS, FRUIT AND ornamental trees. dahlias, verbenas, flowering shrubs, &c., THIS DAY, at No. 193 Malden-lane.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

97 VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

On 125th-av.—4 gore lots, S. W. cor 122d-st.
On 97th-av.—16 fine " between 97th and 127 sts.
On 60th-st.—8 " " S. S., 100 ft. west of 1st-av.
On 111th-st.—3 " " " 395 " " 5th av.
On 122d-st —8 " " N. S., between 1st and 4th-avs.
On 123d-st —12 " " N. & S. S., " " "
On 124th st.—11 " " " " " 3d and 5th "
On 125th-st.—4 " " N. S., 105 ft. east of 3d-av.
On 126th-st.—4 " " " 200 " " 4th-av.
On 129th-st.—23 " " S. S., between 2d and 4th avs.
On 130th-st.—6 " " N S., 185 ft. west of 5th-av.

Sale absolute. 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

4TH-AV., CORNELIA, 108TH, 109TH, 116TH, 117TH AND 121ST STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On Cornelia-st.—Lot and 2 buildings, No. 38.
On 4th av.—2 lots E. S, 50.5 north 116th-st.
On 116th-st.—2 lots N. S., 330 ft. west 4th-av.
On 109th-st.—3 lots S. S., 305 ft. west 4th-av.
On 116th-st—2 lots N. S., 90 ft. east 4th-av.
On 117th-st.—3 lots N. S., 115 ft. east 4th-av.
On 121st st.—4 lots S. S., 175 ft. east 3d-av.

Sale peremptory. Two-thirds on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE 82 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail train.

Connect with the New York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M. Mail train.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR PEEKSKILL AND WAY CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:45 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:15 (Sundays included) and 6:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FARE $15.—FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO, MAY 16, 1860.—Excursion tickets to the Chicago Convention, from Buffalo to Chicago and return, can be purchased at the Dépôt of the Lake Shore Railroad, Buffalo, for $15 the round trip. The tickets will be good from the 10th to the 16th inst. westward, and from Chicago eastward to the 25th inst. Excursion tickets from Buffalo or Dunkirk can also be procured at the office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

For further information call at office, 193 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c. *vid* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5-30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of McFEETERS & BRO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, Robert McVeeters retiring therefrom. The liabilities of said firm are to be settled by McFEETERS, MILES & ENNIS, ANDREW McFEETERS alone being authorized to sign the name of the late firm in settlement.

ROBERT McFEETERS.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860. ANDREW McFEETERS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having formed a co-partnership, under the name of McFEETERS, MILES & ENNIS, will continue the business of the late firm of McFeeters & Bro., at the old stand, Nos. 110 and 110½ William-st., corner of John.

ANDREW McFEETERS,
CHARLES E. MILES,
JOHN J. ENNIS,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860. formerly at 24 Nassau-st, corner of Cedar.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP existing under the firm of J. SNELLING & NEPHEW was dissolved by the death of the senior partner on the 3d of March, 1860. The business will be settled at No. 39 Vesey-st by the undersigned surviving partner.

April 30, 1860. E. T. SNELLING.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of SNELLING & WELCH for the transaction of the domestic and foreign Dry Goods Commission business, at No. 39 Vesey-st.

E. T. SNELLING,
May 1, 1860. E. B. WELCH.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, for the transaction of a Baking and Confectionery business, as successors to Paul S. Brown, at No 27 3d-av. corner of 9th-st. A superior quality of manufacture always on hand.

EDWARD S. BROWN.
MORTIMER S. BROWN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of YOUNG & HALLOCK, for the purpose of transacting a general exchange, banking and collection business; said partnership to continue three years from date, unless sooner dissolved.

EDWARD R. YOUNG,
May 1, 1860. LEWIS S. HALLOCK.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT MR. THOMAS THOMAS from this date ceases to be a partner in the firm of THOMAS, TUTHILL & CO. The business will be continued by J. S. TUTHILL & CO., foot of James-slip, New-York.

J. S. TUTHILL,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1860. W. J. ANULTY.

INSURANCE.

CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated company, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation; such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Central Park Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1860.

A. MICHELBACHER,
MORRIS B MACLAY,
S. FREEDMAN,
E. KNIGHT,
B. MAYER,
S. HOUSMAN,
F. W. FRANK,
HENRY COHN,
L. LITHAUER,
L. SCHULMAN,
J. ROSENTHAL,
WILLIAM HELLER,
H. WALDSTEIN,
JULIUS SIEN,
JACOB WALDHEIMER,
A. GOTTGETREA,
J. GOLDSMITH,
M. WALLACH,
H. MONHEIMER,
A. LIEBERGES,
L. HEIDENHEIMER,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
G. M. LEVENTRITT,
H. BERNHEIMER,
H. F. SALOMON,
J. STETTHEIMER,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
MYER STERN,
FR. FRANKENHEIMER,
MAYER SCHUTZ,
N. K. ROSENFELD,
J. ROTHAN,
J. STADECKER,
MARX SCHUTZ,
S. ROSSENHEIM,
H. GROSSMAYER,
WM. GOODKIND,
P. H. TUSCA,
R. HYMAN,
J. WOLF,
J. ROSENBERG,
S. STRAHLHEIM.

Messrs. A. MICHELBACHER, A. B. MACLAY and H. BERNHEIMER are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions, and the Subscription Book is open at the office of Mr. A. MICHELBACHER, 196 Fulton-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate de Sante,
Chocolate de Familles,
Chocolate a la Vanilla,
Chocolate Double Vanille,
Chocolate Par Excellence,
Chocolate Ferrugineux,
Chocolate Homœopathic,
Chocolate Creams,
Chocolate Caramels.

All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price.

HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 621 Broadway.

Wholesale Factory,
Nos. 158 and 160 Mercer-st.

CITY MILLS,

Nos. 233, 235 and 237, Washington-st., N. Y.
COFFEE, TEAS, SPICES,
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS,

Only manufacturers of pure DANDELION COFFEE. All who wish good health and good Coffee, should use the Dandelion. None genuine unless bearing our signature.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

NEXT
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON,
AND
SOUTH PACIFIC COAST,

Will be dispatched on SATURDAY NEXT, May 5, per Atlantic and Pacific steamer NORTHERN LIGHT.

No freights received on the sailing day. Collections made on all points on the Pacific coast. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 62 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. E. BOSTWICK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—A splendid three story house and lot on the north side of White-st., 160 feet west of Broadway; lot 25 by 120 feet. Price $30,000.

$16,000 on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

Also, wanted $7,000 on good improved property at Springfield, N. J., worth three times the amount.

We will exchange $8,000 in cash and the same amount in good property, for $16,000 of sound second mortgages on New York or Brooklyn property.

$35 000 to loan (a "trust fund") on New-York or Brooklyn property.

S. M. WOOD & CO., NO. 77 CEDAR-ST., will procure patents for graduated lands in Missouri, and will pay taxes in that State.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.

This Lottery is authorized by a Special Act of the Legislature, and the Charter of the same has never been repealed, or the sale of tickets in any way interfered with by the Legislature. The Managers of this Lottery will continue to draw the same daily, in Savannah, Georgia, until the 1st day of May, 1865.

Circulars sent free by addressing

McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
Savannah, Georgia.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876".—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interest of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of $5 per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 15th day of May, 1860; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their installments in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 10th day of May, and reopened on the 15th, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

Resolved, That interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the 15th day of May, and charged at the same rate upon all assessments paid after that date.

By order of the Board.

A. F. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1883. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received.

R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital $150,000
Surplus over 50,000

The Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend, on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. R. CO. OF 1859, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859 will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Illinois, on the second THURSDAY of May next for the election of three Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

MARCH 27, 1860.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 14, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 7 until May 12 inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, MAY 2, 1860.—FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

MONEY WANTED.—$1,500 WANTED ON BOND and mortgage on three lots of ground containing a two-story building in South Brooklyn. The property is fast increasing in value and will be improved on immediately. Any person having the above loan will find a safe investment by addressing JOSEPH N. EDMONDS, Brooklyn Post-office, or Box No. 173 *Times* Office, for one week.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the capital stock is to be filled up to $200,000. All those wishing to take their pro rata shares of said stock, will give notice at the Bank on or before the first day of June, 1860, as certificates will be issued on the 2d June, 1860.

By order of the Board.

J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 10, 1860.—ELECTION NOTICE.—The annual election for nineteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house, No. 3 Beekman-st., on MONDAY, the 7th of May, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1860, of the City of Cleveland Bonds, issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day by the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$60,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE ON City property, in sums to suit applicants.

J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.,
near 34th-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

$40,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 per cent., on first-class Broadway property. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due May 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, New-York, for payment.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Ling.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Millar, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Concluded from First Page.]

by tens of thousands through the slaveholding States as to the opinions and principles of the Republican Party.

Mr. BATE, of New-York, (Dem.,) asked whether the Republicans had not done the same with Democratic speeches?

Mr. CRAWFORD replied that they had circulated speeches made by gentlemen on this floor. He had circulated the speech of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. CRAWFORD,) and various speeches of that sort. But Democrats here had taken speeches made by PHILLIPS, and lectures delivered by GARRISON, and extracts from the *Liberator*, and had disseminated them through the South as the opinions of the Republican party. The great mass of the Southern people, he believed, entertained the opinion that these are corruptions of the principles of the Republican party. You may endeavor to [illegible] them by the declaration of last [illegible] Republican Convention, but [illegible] Republican [illegible] been six months in power it will be [illegible] that this was a delusion, that the Republican Party is seeking for nothing that has not been recognized in the first sixty years of the Government as strictly and purely national. The Republican party to-day holds no principle, advocates no [illegible] that has not been recognized by every political party in its turn. You cannot name to me a principle recognized by the Republican Party, incorporated into its platform, avowed by any authorized exponent of its opinions, which I cannot show you on the principles and platform of every political party, and in the speeches of every public man, who has been on the stage of action during the last sixty years. Gentlemen do not really controvert this. They say, it is very true; there was a strange set of men on the stage of action at the time of the Revolution; they did not comprehend the Slavery question very well; they did entertain some Anti-Slavery opinions which we do not approve of; they had not investigated the subject, but we have gone [illegible] further in error. Suppose that be so; [illegible] they entertained they framed a [illegible] Constitution; they put a patriotic construction upon it. Presidents, Senators, Representatives in Congress and Judges. Whether their opinions were sound or unsound, they are the opinions and principles incorporated in the Constitution. You propose to reverse these principles, on the theory that you have investigated the subject more carefully. That might be a good reason for amending the Constitution. Call a Convention for the purpose, but in God's name do not undertake to amend it by construction. Do not undertake, because you have grown wiser than your fathers, to undo their work and put a construction on it which they never contemplated. All I ask is that you take that Constitution with the construction put upon it by the men who framed it, and to carry out the principles which they incorporated into it, and which they adopted, in the practical administration of the Government. That is precisely what a Republican administration will do. I do not care who may be elected as Republican President, six months of his administration will satisfy anybody that you are all perfectly safe in his hands. There will be a Republican organization in every slaveholding State in less than six months, and I believe that the Custom-houses at Charleston and New-Orleans will be able to find officers without going very far from the place for the receipt of customs. If the Democratic Party is to succeed, and you are to establish, by another popular verdict, that Slavery is a national institution, and is carried into all the Territories by the force of the Federal Constitution, then the collision is to continue between the two sections; for I tell you that, whatever the Supreme Court may decide, whatever a Democratic Convention may proclaim, and whatever the people may declare at the ballot-box, the sentiment that Slavery is local and Freedom national will be insisted on, and the people will be constantly appealed to to sustain that principle at the ballot-box.

Mr. SINGLETON, (Dem.,) of Mississippi, asked why, if the Republican Party was not to change the Government, the South was to be restricted from going into the Territories? Was not the great leading object and purpose of that restriction the consciousness that if Slavery was kept in its present area it would perish after a while by its own weight?

Mr. STANTON—The Republican party is opposed to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories mainly, I might say solely, because free and slave labor cannot go there together. The admission of slave labor is the exclusion of free labor. It is because we will not permit free labor and the dignity of free men to be degraded by being brought into contact and competition with slave labor that we do not wish slave labor to go into the Territories. That is the essential reason. Now I have no desire, nor is it my purpose, to embarrass slaveholding States by confining Slavery to its present limits if there was any mode of escaping from it. I do not know that confining Slavery to its present limits necessarily brings about the extinguishment of the institution, but if that be so I pray you what sort of a confession is it as to the character of the institution?

Mr. SINGLETON—The institution is increasing rapidly. If I understand the gentleman correctly, he means to convey the idea that there is no free labor in the South. Do I understand him to say that the white man who cultivates the fields in the South is degraded by coming in contact with the black?

Mr. STANTON was aware that there was free labor in the South, but he maintained that the man South who was dependent upon his daily toil for his daily bread, by constant contact and association with the slave laborer, became degraded.

Mr. SINGLETON denied this.

Mr. STANTON hoped the gentleman would not get into a passion. He had seen enough of Slavery from his little intercourse with it to know that among the slaves themselves they regarded the poor laboring white man as their inferior, applying to him the epithet of "poor white trash." He contended that it was unfair and ruinous to submit white free labor to the competition of slave labor, whether in the field or other pursuits, in the Territories, and, therefore, it would be unjust to free labor, to the white mechanic and artisan, to allow slave labor to overrun the Territories. One of the evils of the institution, as seen in the South, was that the South had no such things as manufacturers, as artisans, or an independent yeomanry. Every article of comfort and luxury they were compelled to bring from the Northern States. They dare not even encourage the spread of education in the South, and he believed that there was not such a thing as a common National School South of the Potomac to the Rio Grande. (Ironical laughter from Democratic benches.) As to the demand for expansion, he would ask where would this demand for extension cease? Where was the ultimate limit of their proposed expansion? They wanted another State for their "peculiar institution." In a hundred years hence they would want twenty others. The time should come when the institution must be broken down and destroyed. It was only a question of time. There was a limit to the continent, and a limit to their productive capacity; when that limit was reached there would be no more room for expansion, and that calamity which was so much dreaded must come when the "institution" will be broken down by its own weight. As far as free labor was concerned, it would always be able to maintain itself within reasonable limits. Free labor civilization is not that helpless thing that is compelled to change its location on account of the exhaustion of the soil. Free labor establishes a diversity of pursuits—it establishes manufactories, builds towns and villages, and peoples them with industrious communities. Free labor was able to take care of itself, but in States under Slavery rule, where the laboring population must necessarily be expelled from all the advantages of free labor civilization, such as schools, free Press, free speech, and all the other privileges enjoyed in Free States, but which cannot be enjoyed in slaveholding States, because they are inconsistent with the institution itself, it could not exist. Education and enlightenment cannot exist in a Slave State, because they would be inconsistent with the nature of the institution.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) ventured the assertion, that there had been more improvement in the mode of agriculture, and more improvement in the soil, in the Slave States than in the Free States. The Committee rose. Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DR. CHEEVER'S TROUBLES.

Excited Debate of the Members of his Church—the Question still Undecided.

The members of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church met again last night to consider the matters at issue between their Pastor and the Trustees of the building in which he officiates as minister. There was a crowded attendance in the lecture-room, which has been the scene of so many excited debates, evoked by the same or other topics equally agitating.

Mr. GEORGE H. WHITE filled the Chair.

Dr. FAIRBANKS offered prayer;

Mr. BERRY, the Secretary of the Society, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

It was moved by Mr. CHESTER that, when the meeting adjourned, it should be until Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

Dr. FAIRBANKS hoped that the motion would not be carried, for he knew a large number desired to speak on the subject, and if a vote were not taken, he would move that when they adjourn this evening, they do so to meet again on Monday week, at the same hour as they had met to-night.

This motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. HALL (who was in possession of the floor) said he should proceed to state an objection which he had against the appeal for British aid. On one occasion it was said by Rev. Mr. WARREN that there was not so much objection raised on the ground that the appeal had been made, but, on the ground that it had been made in such a manner, and that they (the Trustees) had a character for integrity to maintain, and it would soon become known on the other side that their Church was not so poor and beggarly as it had been represented to be by those who had appealed for aid to the Churches of Great Britain; and they (the Trustees) would be responsible for the acts of those who had made the appeal. The great fundamental objection, after all, to the English appeal was, that it represented the Society as assuming or as being obliged to assume a beggarly condition.

Mr. FERRIS expressed his desire that the question should be settled at once, and declared that the assertion of the Chairman as to his being disinterested, was one which the facts of the case would not warrant.

The Chairman would say that if the gentleman had that prescience which enabled him to speak of his (Dr. B.'s) motives, he had no objection to such declaration.

After some further remarks by Mr. FERRIS, he was called to order by the Chairman, on the ground that he had misquoted his language.

This announcement elicited cheers from one set of partisans, and hisses from their opponents.

The Chairman proclaimed that if there were any individual present who should be marked as disturbing the meeting by hissing, he should be taken from the room by a policeman, if one could be got.

Mr. WARREN hoped that if any strangers were present as imported exponents of opinion, they would not interfere in any movement meant to disturb the meeting, inasmuch as it was not their right.

Mr. FERRIS proceeded to state the causes which had led to the necessity for the foreign appeal, and, in the course of his remarks, became so obviously personal to the Chairman that the latter called him to order.

Mr. FERRIS disclaimed the charge of personality. This created much laughter. He dwelt much on the Anti-Slavery aspect of the question, and remarked censoriously on the timidity of real friends and the treachery of pretended ones. In the course of his speech on that subject he was asked who were the Anti-Slavery party of the Church? To this no answer was returned. Personal allusion was made by him to Dr. HARVEY, for which he was called to account. He was asked if he withdrew that allusion?

Mr. FERRIS—Well, Sir, it is the truth. [Laughter.]

THE CHAIRMAN—Do you withdraw it?

Mr. FERRIS—Well, then, I withdraw it.

The Chairman pronounced the assertion to be indecorous.

The speaker, in continuance, referred to Mr. ABERCROMBIE; who thereupon rose and said, that as reference had been made to him, he would rise, as he wished to be seen, if for nothing else.

This elicited quite a debate—a debate which, though not at all serious, was, nevertheless, an excited one. Mr. FERRIS (he is quite a young man) was repeatedly interrupted for alleged inaccuracy in his presentation of facts.

When he had ended, Mr. FAIRBANKS took the floor, and, in his very limited remarks, assumed, on behalf of Dr. CHEEVER, the gronnd which had been already traversed by so many speakers throughout the previous debate. He spoke of himself as having been represented by Mr. HALL as a porcupine, to which Mr. HALL answered that he had represented not him, but his argument, as bristling all over with points.

Mr. FAIRBANKS accepted the explanation. He proceeded to speak at length of the monetary aid which he had rendered the Church in its early struggles, but was called to order on that matter by a member, who said that he was only repeating a speech he had made before.

To this he answered that he had not made it to the same hearers.

When, eventually, Mr. FAIRBANKS had closed his argument,

Mr. PHELPS rose and said that not one single speech that had been made was made as a defence of the wisdom and propriety of the appeal for aid to England. The society had been met at the outset by the assertion that it had no jurisdiction in the matter. And yet it was avowed that the object of that appeal was to commence a fund, by which the ground rent of the church was to be paid off, and the rent of the pews lowered. This was an absurdity, because the Society was organized for the exclusive purpose of taking charge of the Church property, and for if it were otherwise, they were organized for no purpose whatever. If the gentlemen on the other side persisted in saying anything to the contrary, they were either wilfully wrong or culpably ignorant. It was evident that the prosperity of the Church of the Puritans depended on the exertions of the Society, and if the Society were disregarded the Church must inevitably fall. The action of a self-organized body in commissioning an agent to solicit aid from abroad, without the previous approval of the Society who, alone, had the temporal interests of the Church in their keeping, was an act of dishonesty and dishonor; for, at the time that that movement had been set on foot, he, (the speaker,) had himself been made the organ of presenting to the pastor a gift of $1,000, thereby misleading people into the belief that the Church was in a prosperous condition, though at that time this secret mission for foreign aid was being organized. Another proof of the fact of the unfairness of the foreign mission movement was to be found in that very secrecy The judgment and opinions of the society were held in so little regard, considered of so little consequence, that the whole matter was withheld from their knowledge. As to this lady, who, it had been said in the letter, was sent on this errand because she wished to revisit Scotland to see her friends, and obtain by way of compensation ten per cent. as commission on the amount of her collections, he had nothing harsh to say, but he did find fault with the men who prevaricated in saying that they did not send her as the agent of the Church. He continued to argue that the pecuniary results of the foreign mission were a failure, and that if the pastor of this Church (of the Puritans) had thrown himself, a year and a half ago, as he had three years ago, on the generosity of the Church and of the Society, the brethren would have come forward at that later period, as they had done on the former occasion, and sustained him triumphantly. [Applause.]

A personal altercation, arising out of a difference of sentiment, occurred between the speaker and Dr. HARVEY, which was only repressed at the instance of the Chairman.

If, however, he went to self-organized body, like that which got up the foreign aid movement, and relied upon them for his sympathy, his encouragement and his support, then upon him and upon his advisers would rest the blame of the rupture, if rupture there were. In that event the brethren of the Society were not to be blamed for a want of confidence in their pastor, which their pastor in the first place refused to them. When allusion had been made to the Stuarts and the Tudors, he felt that it was unfortunate because CHARLES the First lost both his crown and his head when he denied the right of his people to express their opinions. He hoped this right would never be denied to the people of a Congregational Church in the Nineteenth Century. "Let justice be done tho' the Heaven's fall."

Dr. HART made a statement, in which he referred to the departure of the rich pew-owners from the Church as creating the necessity for a mission for aid to England. One of the members had refused to give one cent to discharge a debt of three thousand dollars, which had been contracted legitimately by the Church. The speaker defended himself from the imputations cast upon him in consequence of his connection with Miss JOHNSTON'S mission. He alluded to what he termed the treachery of the Trustees, in the course they had adopted towards Dr. CHEEVER, and maintained that the solicitation of funds in England for the benefit of the Church was a wise and necessary measure.

After an address by Rev. JOEL BLACKMAN, which was left unfinished because of a motion to adjourn, the members separated, to meet again on the evening of Monday week at the usual hour, (7½ o'clock.) The meeting broke up in considerable confusion.

Geographical and Statistical Society.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF MORTALITY BY CONSUMPTION—ANNUAL ELECTION.

A regular annual meeting of the Society was held last evening, Vice President GEORGE FOLSOM in the Chair. From the annual reports presented, it appeared that the resources of the Society during the year, including balance on hand, were $2,179 79; expenses, $2 001 40. Two thousand volumes have been added to the Society during the year, besides a valuable collection of maps, pamphlets and statistics. The paper of the evening was read by HENRY B. MILLARD, M. D. He estimated that nearly one-sixth of the deaths among the human race occur from consumption. From statistics extending over a considerable period, he found that one death in every 5 7-10 occurred from consumption. In New-York, from 1804 to 1820, one death in every 4 3-10 was caused by consumption; from 1820 to 1835, one in 5 4-10; from 1835 to 1850, one in 6 5-10; 1845 to 1850, one in 8 86 100; in Brooklyn, 1845 to 1850, one in 8 11 100. Of deaths in the army, he found that the greatest number of cases of consumption was from 8 9-10 to 9 2-10 annually for every thousand men, between latitudes 26° and 25° characterized by high temperature, copious rains and excessive moisture. The smallest number of deaths was 1 3-10 per thousand men in New-Mexico, characterized by high land and dry atmosphere. While consumption is rare in countries of high latitudes, it is curious that in tropical countries the proportion of deaths is often too small to be calculated. In all Jucea, in forty-three years, only 29 died of consumption. The theory that the sea air may prevent, as well as cure, consumption, is supported by statistics. In the British army, out of 14 590 men, 51 died of consumption; while out of 12 542 men in the navy, only 19 died of that disease. Consumption is not necessarily more prevalent in large than in small cities. Among the trades and professions, the following order of mortality by consumption was mentioned: The greatest was among tailors, shoemakers; next came blacksmiths, gardeners, bakers, butchers and lawyers. The mortality among tailors being four times that of the lawyers. The greatest mortality by consumption among males is said to be in the city. There is greater liability to consumption between the twentieth and thirtieth years of age than at any other period of life. The general conclusion was that humidity of the atmosphere is favorable and dryness unfavorable to the generation of the disease, but moist salt water is not calculated for its development. Want of exercise, and air, tend to produce it; lack of light does not. It is more prevalent among females than among males. There are no reasons for the conclusion that the disease is either on the increase or decrease.

Dr. MILLARD courteously responded to a number of interrogations from the members. The thanks of the Society were returned for the paper, and a copy requested for the archives of the Society.

The annual election for officers of the Society had in the meantime been proceeding with considerable spirit. A strong opposition ticket was run, headed by Prof. MORSE, the nominee of the Committee, who was defeated by about four votes. The old officers were mainly reelected, by nearly the same vote, as follows:

President, FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., L.L. D.; Vice-President for one year, HENRY GRINNELL; Vice-President for two years, ARCHIBALD RUSSELL; Vice-President for three years, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON; Recording Secretary, E. A. STANSBURY; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, JOHN JAY; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, MARSHALL LEFFERTS; Librarian, CHAS. WELFORD; Treasurer, FRANK MOORE.

Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL MEETING—RE-ELECTION OF OFFICERS—THE HARBOR LINE—TONNAGE DUES, &c.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday, and was numerously attended—PELATIAH PERIT, the President, in the Chair. The first business being the election of officers, Mr. PHELPS announced that Mr. PERIT had consented to serve another year, and he was accordingly unanimously elected.

Mr. PERIT returned thanks for the renewed honor bestowed upon him, and took occasion to regret that there was not generally a fuller attendance of the Board. He referred to the Sailors' Snug Harbor as one of the most important interests with which the Chamber had to do. By the bequest of the late JOSIAH RANDALL, the President was, *ex officio*, one of the Trustees of that Institution. He hoped its importance would be appreciated by the Chamber, as one of the public charities, and that it would receive that attention from the merchants which it demanded.

ROYAL PHELPS was then elected Vice-President; A. A. LOW, Second Vice President; and J. SMITH HOMANS, Secretary; the latter receiving 41 votes, C. C. NORVELL 21, and blank 2. The following gentlemen were elected the Executive Committee: Geo. Opdyke, W. S. Griffith, F. A. Conkling, F. S. Lathrop, H. W. Barstow, R. B. Minturn, C. E. Marshall, J. D. P. Ogden, W. K. Strong, Jno. D. Jones.

E. C. BOGERT, S. D. BABCOCK and F. CONKLING were chosen Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The other members of the Chamber who are Trustees are Messrs. John H. Gourlie, Moses H. Grinnell and Benj. R. Winthrop, whose term will expire in 1861; and Messrs. Matthew Maury, Charles A. Macy and Henry W. T. Mali, whose term will expire in May, 1862. Mr. E. C. BOGART was appointed Treasurer of the Chamber.

Mr. PEABODY was appointed on the Committee to inquire into the affairs of the Mercantile Library Association.

The following persons were elected as members: DENAS S. BARNES, MARVIN BATES, Jr., FRANCIS B. DEES. Mr. JONATHAN STURGIS was elected to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Arbitration.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Committee on the Codification of the Revenue Laws, reported progress.

The Committee were authorized to employ assistance in their researches.

The Committee on Tonnage Duties on vessels passing through Hurl Gate, reported that the bill in the State Senate had been defeated, but that there was a bill in Congress authorizing the State to pass such an act. The Committee had examined the matter, and prepared statistics, which they would report at the next meeting.

Mr. CONKLIN stated that a law had passed the Legislature, altering the line of New-York Harbor, in the upper part of the City. He had been satisfied that such an act would improve the value of property on the shores around New-York and deepen Harlem River. One other bill had been passed in relation to the harbor, which had been tacked on to the bill authorizing the removal of obstructions in the harbor. This chiefly affected the harbor line as already laid down by the Harbor Commissioners. When the bill was passed, it was understood that the Governor should not sign the bill, until it was perfectly understood that the new lines would be better than the old ones. The Harbor Commissioners had satisfied the Governor upon this point and the bill was signed.

Mr. BLUNT stated that the line in the bill was better than the old line, as that ran over a point of land not intended by the Commissioners. He was perfectly satisfied with the bill as it had passed.

The President called attention to the application of the Boston Board of Trade in the matter of Manilla hemp, presented at the last meeting, when Mr. PEABODY made some statements upon the matter, urging the Board to memorialize Congress to grant a drawback on Manilla hemp when exported. He moved that the question be taken up at once, as too much had already been had in the matter.

He asked that the Chamber concur in behalf of the memorial presented from the Boston Board of Trade.

Mr. PHELPS objected to any hasty action of the Chamber on this matter.

It was suggested that the report of the Committee be made at a special meeting to be held two weeks from to-day. The suggestion was adopted.

After the transaction of some further business the Chamber adjourned.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MARINERS' SOCIETY.—The earliest of the May anniversaries was held last evening in Dr. GILLETTE'S church, known as Calvary Church, in Twenty-third street, it being the third annual celebration of the American Baptist Mariners' Society. The audience was quite small, not more than one hundred persons being present. The Chair was occupied by PETER BALES, Esq., the President of the Society. After prayer by Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, and reading of Scripture by Rev. J. R. STEWARD, the Secretary, Capt. FRISBIE read his report. Though the funds of the Society were of small amount, its success during the past year had been very great. In the Baptist Mariners' Church of this City three sermons were preached every Sunday, the services being attended by about 500 seamen while the average attendance on week days was 60 seamen. During the year 233 356 pages of tracts had been distributed, besides 120,151 religious books and papers. The Society were benefiting seamen belonging to thirty different nations, and especially in Sweden were its labors valuable. Dr. MULTERSVAND had sent very cheering reports to this country. He had suffered much persecution, and had been driven from his post of duty by ruffians, but he had persevered in his endeavors to convert souls, and had fought the good fight. What the Society needed were more colporteurs, more missionaries of those already employed, and more money to sustain them. After an original hymn, commencing "The way of God is on the sea," had been sung, the meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. HISCOX, of the Stanton-street Baptist Church; Rev. A. H. ERLINGHAM, of the Twenty-fifth-street Church, Rev. JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE, Chaplain of the Navy-yard, and Rev. J. R. STEWARD. A collection was taken up, and the audience separated. This is a new Society, but its prospects are considered by its members and friends to be very cheering.

ACCIDENT TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD TRAIN.—The New-Haven Railroad train, which left the City yesterday, at 12¾ o'clock, was thrown off the track near the village of Morrisania, in consequence of having come in collision with a cow. A number of animals were observed standing on the track, by the engineer, who blew the steam-whistle and slackened the speed, but not in season to avoid the collision. The train consisted one baggage and five passenger cars, beside the engine and tender and the four cars were thrown entirely from the track,—the concussion breaking their platforms. There were about 200 passengers on the train, who were much alarmed at the occurrence, but fortunately none were seriously injured. One of the brakemen, named CRANDELL, is deserving of much commendation for remaining at his post until the platform of the car gave way under him. The four hours elapsed before the wreck could be cleared sufficiently to admit the passage of other trains.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The large property known as "Elm Park," belonging to the Jauncey estate, and more recently to the estate of Col. THORNE, located between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-third streets, and Sixth and Tenth avenues, and comprising about 500 lots, was sold at the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER. This was the largest single sale of real estate ever made in this City. The rotunda of the Exchange was crowded with the "solid men" of the City from 12 o'clock until 4, and the bidding was exceedingly animated. The prices ran from 15 to 20 per cent. higher than have been realized at any previous sale this year. Lots on Broadway, from Ninetieth to Ninety-first-street, averaged $2 060 each. The lot on the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-ninth street brought $2,725; that on the southwest corner, $2,710. Four lots on the northwest corner of Ninety-second-street and Nineth-avenue sold for $1,610 each. Forty-two lots on Ninety-second and Ninety-third-streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, brought $1,070 each. The total amount of sales was 1 of for from $760,000.

MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—The merchants in favor of the establishment of a Produce Exchange met at noon of yesterday, at No. 35 Pearl-street. The assemblage was quite large, and composed mainly of subscribers to the projected enterprise. Mr. ED. J. LOWBER called the meeting to order, and recommended an immediate organization. Mr. ROBERT H. BURDELL was chosen Chairman; and Mr. ALFRED BARRETT, Secretary. It was stated that the Mead property could be purchased for $155,000, with the privilege of a mortgage for $75,000; and altered to suit the business of an Exchange for $45,000. Subscriptions had been received amounting to $154,750. A Committee of five merchants—namely, Wm. H. Newman, N. H. Wolfe, E. W. Coleman, Edward J. Lowber and Wm. D. Mangam—was appointed to confer with Mr. MEAD about the price and title of the property, which it was proposed to buy, as also to select names for Trustees, and to report at another meeting, to be held at noon on Saturday next. An adjournment followed.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—THE PATENT LAWS—NEW EXHIBITION ROOMS.—A regular meeting of the American Institute was held last evening, at the Cooper Institute, Gen. WILLIAM HALL the President, in the Chair. The Board of Trustees reported that they had made the proper arrangements for having the proceedings of the Polytechnic Club collated and published, in accordance with a desire to that effect expressed by the last Legislature. The report elicited a protracted discussion. Attention was called to the movement in the Polytechnic Club for having the specifications of all American patents printed, after the manner of the English Patent office, and to abolish the system of models. It was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, with power, and with the understanding that they shall transmit the report to Congress, if they think proper. Mr. SICKELS offered a resolution that ROBERT E. BELL, JOHN CAMPBELL and SHEPHERD KNAPP, in conjunction with the Board of Trustees, be a Committee to select a proper location for the permanent exhibition-rooms of the Institute, and that they report at the next meeting. The resolution was adopted, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION—THE FAILURE OF THE HEALTH BILL.—At the meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association, last evening, Dr. GAILSCOM read a long report in relation to the failure of the Association's Health bill before the late Legislature. The rise and progress of the bill, together with its decline and fall, were stated minutely, and many causes why it did not pass were named. It was claimed that $18,000 were sent from this City to defeat that bill alone; and that the money was contributed by those in office who would have been ousted by its passage. To corruption mainly, and to the apathy, and in one instance the opposition, of the Press partly, the report attributed the loss of the bill. After some discussion the report was adopted, and the Association resolved to be of good cheer, and try again another year. After the selection of delegates to the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, about to convene in Boston had been left to the Council of the Association, the meeting adjourned.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CAPT. SCHENCK.—The passengers per the steamer *Alabama*, from Savannah to New-York, held a meeting on board the steamer on Wednesday afternoon, and passed resolutions of thanks to Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, for the "kindness, fortitude, courage and skill evinced by him and the officers under his command" during the terrific gale of sixty-two hours' duration, which the steamer encountered on her passage, and which is represented by the passengers to have been one of extreme peril. The meeting was presided over by Judge NICHOLS, of Georgia, and Mr. JNO. E. GREEN, of this City, and HENRY MILLER, of Savannah, acted as secretaries.

ATTEMPTED SEIZURE OF A SUSPECTED SLAVER.—On Wednesday afternoon Deputy Marshals THEO. RYDERS and MUNN attempted to serve a process upon the captain and mate of the brig *Storm King*, lying in the East River, near Pike-slip, and suspected of being a slaver on the point of departure for the Coast of Africa. Resistance having been made to the service of the process, on the ground that the document bore no official signature, the officers returned to the Marshal's Office to consult with Acting Marshal THOMPSON. The requisite signature having been affixed, the Deputies returned to the vessel and seized her. An examination will take place this morning before Judge SMALLEY in the United States District Court.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—This Club held its regular weekly meeting last evening, at its new quarters, No. 722 Broadway—AUGUSTUS F. DOW in the Chair. The rooms were formerly occupied by the "Democratic Volunteers," who disbanded on hearing of the rejection of FERNANDO WOOD at the Charleston Convention. The attendance was not large. Some miscellaneous business was transacted, and two or three speeches were made, having reference mainly to the late Convention at Charleston and the confusion in the Democratic camp, which was regarded as likely to operate favorably for the Republicans in the coming campaign. The meeting adjourned to Thursday evening.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held at their office yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. M. Blatchford; Vice-President, John A. C. Gray; Treasurer, Andrew H. Green; Secretary, Thos. C. Fields.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE RESULT OF A CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

MICHAEL LAZARUS, a middle-aged German, residing at No. 5 Ridge-street, died very suddenly about a month since, as was supposed at the time of cholera morbus. The undue haste with which the body was interred, and other singular circumstances attending the matter, excited the suspicions of the friends of the deceased that he had been poisoned, and they applied to the authorities for permission to exhume the remains. Accordingly the body was disinterred, and the stomach and intestines were removed by Dr. ZINKER, who has subjected them to a thorough analysis, which has, we understand, resulted in the discovery of quantities of arsenic. No persons have as yet been arrested on the charge of having administered the poison, but certain parties are suspected, and the Police have them under surveillance. Coroner SCHIRMER is to commence an investigation of the case at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, at 8 o'clock this morning.

THE BROADWAY STABBING AFFRAY.

Owing to the absence of important witnesses Coroner JACKMAN was obliged, yesterday, to postpone the proposed investigation into the circumstances attending the death of JAMES FLEMING, who was stabbed on Sunday morning, at the oyster saloon in Broadway, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, by JAMES FLEMING.

AN ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Yesterday afternoon, Coroner SCHIRMER took the ante-mortem deposition of ADAM PFENDLER, a German, 28 years of age, residing at No. 113 Third-street, who is believed to be dying from the effects of a terrible beating which he received last Sunday evening. The sufferer stated that he was on his way home, and observing a number of men engaged in a fight near his residence, he stopped to look at them, when some of the party turned upon him and beat him until he became insensible. He has no knowledge of his assailants, and has been partially deranged ever since he was injured.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of JOHN ORR, who has been missing from No. 91 Perry-street since Jan. 20, was found in the river at the foot of Morton-street yesterday. Verdict of the Coroner's jury, "Death from drowning."

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.

Mr. WASHINGTON COOPER died at the Hospital on Wednesday night in consequence of injuries received by falling beneath the wheels of a Hudson River Railroad car at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. The evidence taken by Coroner JACKMAN showed that the occurrence was accidental.

DEATH AT JEFFERSON MARKET PRISON.

A laborer, apparently about 30 years of age, name unknown, died in a cell at Jefferson Market Police Court on Wednesday, where he had been taken on a charge of drunkenness. An investigation by Coroner SCHIRMER showed that congestion of the brain, probably superinduced by intemperance, was the cause of his death.

Police Reports.

THE HOMICIDE OF MR. LYONS.

No new facts were elicited by Justice WELSH, yesterday, in the case of Daniel Lewis, charged with having caused the death of Wm. H. Lyons, an Adams Express driver. It is hoped that the testimony of a woman who was with the deceased, and who witnessed the affray, may be secured. Meantime, the prisoner furnished $1,000 bail to appear and answer any indictment which may be brought against him.

MINOR ITEMS.

Peter Williams, a boatman, was committed by Justice BRENNAN, for an alleged attempt to pass, at the New Bowery Theatre a counterfeit $10 bill on the Central Bank at Montgomery, Ala.....Michael Dirsch was apprehended and sent to Westchester County for trial, charged with having stolen a silver watch with a gold chain, from Mr. Robt. Henderson, of Yonkers. The property was found in the possession of the prisoner....Thomas Lawson, who has been for some time a clerk in the law office of Ex-Senator Westcott, will be examined to-day by Justice WELSH, on a charge of having been engaged in the sale of real estate in the upper part of the City, to which he had no title as agent or owner. It is alleged that he has forged signatures to the deeds of transfer.....Christopher Gannon and James Heller were arrested last evening, having in their possession, in a boat on the East River, $100 worth of copper which they had just stolen from the steamer *Island City*, now lying at a ship-yard in Greenpoint. They were locked up.

Fires.

A window-curtain in one of the parlors of the Everett House took fire last evening, by coming in contact with a gas light, and the furniture in the apartment suffered a damage of about $100 before the flames could be put out.....No. 54 Baxter street—a dilapidated frame building, occupied as a dwelling and second-hand clothing store by JAMES MCCORMICK—was set on fire last night, and $150 loss was sustained. Insured for $500.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

DETECTION OF INCENDIARIES—THE GREAT EASTERN TO VISIT NEW-YORK—THE CHARACTER OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE CITY TO BE CHANGED—$15,000 FOR NEW GAS BURNERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was adopted directing the Mayor to offer a reward of $2,500 for the detection of the party who set fire to the tenement house No. 90 Forty-fifth street, by which eleven persons lost their lives.

A communication was received from the acting Mayor, stating that he had received a communication from the agent of the owners of the steamship *Great Eastern*, stating that they had decided to send the steamer to New-York, and asking information in relation to the harbor. On motion [illegible] of Alderman BOOLE, a Special Committee [illegible] of five was voted, and the communication was sent immediately to the Board of Councilmen.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Corporation Attorney to report whether any of the complaints compromised by him have been settled by him after actions had been commenced; and the amount claimed in each of such actions; and also the full amount retained or deducted in his office, for his costs, allowance or otherwise.

The following communications were received from the Comptroller, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1860.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL: The attention of your Honorable Bodies is respectfully called to the fact that the Tax Law of 1860—a copy of which was transmitted to you by the Comptroller on the 19th of April ult., and printed in the journal of the Board of Aldermen on pages 197 to 212 inclusive—contains authority to the Board of Supervisors to raise moneys by taxation on account of the Corporation of the City of New York for various purposes which was not asked for by the Common Council or the Comptroller, and in some few instances the amounts asked for were reduced.

The following statement shows the amounts appropriated for certain specified purposes by the ordinance passed Jan. 27, 1860, and the amounts which the Board of Supervisors, by the aforesaid act of the Legislature, are authorized to raise by tax for certain purposes:

Titles of accounts.	Amounts appropriated by ordinance approved the 27th day of January, 1860.	Amounts Comptroller authorized to be raised by taxation by the act passed April 17, 1860.	Comparative statement of amounts appropriated and authorized to be raised by tax. Increase.	Decrease.
Beekman-st Extension	——	$2,300	$2,300	——
Coenties Reef blasting and removing	——	20,000	20,000	——
Fire Department*	$60,000	70,000	10,000	——
Fire & Police Telegraph	6,000	15 000	9 000	——
Lands and Places	21 000	20 000	——	$1,000
Police investigation, '55	——	3 000	3.000	——
Roads and Avenues	60 000	50,000	——	10,000
N. York State Militia, camp equipage for	——	5 000	5,000	——
Steam Fire-engines*	——	30,000	30,000	——
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	35,000	43,000	7,000	——

* The Tax law authorizes $100,000 to be raised for "Fire Department," and provides that $30,000 of that amount "shall be used for the purchase of steam fire-engines and apparatus connected therewith."

The 31st section of the Amended Charter of 1857 provides that "annual and occasional appropriations shall be made by the proper ordinances of the Common Council for every branch and object of City expenditure, and no money shall be drawn from the City Treasury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated for the purpose for which it is drawn."

The 28th section provides that "no expense shall be incurred by any of the Departments of offices thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council, or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense."

It will be seen from these quotations that no expense can lawfully be incurred, and no money drawn from the Treasury, for purposes specified in the Tax law, which are not also covered by and provided for by an appropriation made by a "proper ordinance of the Common Council." The law empowering the Board of Supervisors to raise money by taxation, does not change the requirement in respect to such appropriations.

It is therefore recommended that additional appropriations be made for the other purposes specified in the Tax law, to the extent that expenditures thereof may be contemplated, in order that proper credits may be opened for the same before the taxes of the year are levied.

It is also recommended that the ordinance heretofore passed, making the annual appropriation for 1860, be amended so as to reduce the sums appropriated for "Lands and Places," and "Roads and Avenues," to the amounts authorized to be raised by taxation for those purposes.

The attention of this Department has been called to the act, chap. 259, passed April 10, 1860, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15, 1859." Said act provides, among other things, that the Board of Metropolitan Police shall set apart a Metropolitan Sanitary Police Company, to be commanded by a Captain or Sergeant of Metropolitan Police, and to perform such duties as shall be assigned to them by said Board for promoting the security of life and health. The 53d section of this act provides as follows: "The Board of Metropolitan Police may, by its order in writing, cause any tenement-house to be cleaned at any time, after three days' notice for such cleansing shall have been served upon the owner, landlord or agent thereof, and within such time the same has been neglected. The exp